

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2036.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

NOTICE.—On the first Saturday in March the 'Literary Gazette' will be enlarged to 24 pages, with the view of presenting some new features. A New Series, strengthened in all its departments, under new editorial management, will be commenced, in which a prominent novelty will be the introduction, weekly, of a first-class full page wood-engraving, illustrative of new books and of passing contributions to literature, science, and art, including Archaeology and miscellaneous Antiquarian Notabilia.

The Index for 1855 will include the numbers of the first two months of the present year, and be issued with the closing number of the Old Series on the last Saturday in February.

No. 1 of the first volume of the New Illustrated Series will appear on Saturday, the 1st of March, price 4d.

Office—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of LECTURES on GEOLOGY. To commence on FRIDAY morning, January 25th, at NINE o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near Stockbridge, Hants.—The course of instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Geodesy, Drawing and Painting. The system of the Establishment is healthful, and its advantages various and unusual. The Principal is assisted by Ten Resident Masters.

Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

The First Session of 1856 will commence on the 24th of January.

NOW OPEN.—The Third Annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society, at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5, Pall Mall East.

Admission from 10 till 5, price 1s. Evening, from 7 till 10, price 6d.

ART-UNION of LONDON (by Royal Charter). A Prize-scholar: for themselves from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of one guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize, an impression of a Plate of "Harvest in the Highlands"—engraved by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the important and well-known picture by Sir E. Landseer, and Sir Augustus Callicott, R.A. The prints will be ready for delivery on the 11th February.

GEORGE GODWIN, 1, Hon. LEWIS POOCOCK, J.Scs. 446, West Strand.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

ALL the best New Works may be had without delay from this extensive Library by every Subscriber of One guinea per annum. The preference is given to works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, and Travel.

Prospects may be obtained on application.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street, London, and 76, Cross Street, Manchester.

Also,

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street, London, and 76, Cross Street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOPE AND CO., Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough Street, London, charge no Commission for Publishing books by them until the Author has been refused his original Outlay. They will show that they print in the first style greatly under the Usual Charge, while their Publishing Arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their Charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

Just published, in 12mo, price 5s. cloth, GERMAN POETRY: a Selection of Epigrams, Fables, Legends, Rhymes, Enigmas, &c., from different German poets; with an Appendix of Children, collected and arranged for English students. By J. C. D. HUBER, German Teacher at the Royal Institution School, Liverpool.

London: Whittaker and Co. Liverpool: Smyth and Co., and A. Holden.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC.

Just published, in post 8vo, with Chart, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

NOTES on the late EXPEDITION against the RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS in EASTERN SIBERIA; and a VISIT to JAPAN and to the SHORES of TARTARY and the SEA of OKHOTSK. By Captain BERNARD WHITINGHAM, Royal Engineers.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

MADAME I. PFEIFFER'S NEW TRAVELS.

Just published, in 2 vols., post 8vo, price 21s. cloth,

A LADY'S SECOND JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD; from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Ceram, and the Moluccas, &c., California, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States. By IDA PFEIFFER, Author of "A Lady's Journey Round the World," &c.

"There is surely no little entertainment to be had from the story of a lady who has eaten bear-constituted meat, who has sailed in a boat which has an absence of the sun, human, and has felt cold on Chimborazo. The pleasure is the greater when the lady is like Madame Pfeiffer, gentle, sensible, and womanly, a lover of travel and change, but not less for that a perfect woman. She describes faithfully whatever she sees, and loves honesty and justice.... Our extract shows the book to be a pleasant one, and there are few readers who will not acquire help of it some welcome addition to their stock of anecdote and information."—EXAMINER.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

MR. MACAULAY'S ESSAYS.

A New Edition, in 3 Pocket Volumes, fcap. 8vo, price 21s.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." By the Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY, M.A.

Also,

Library Edition (the Eighth), 3 vols. 8vo, 36s.

Complete in One Volume, Square Crown 8vo, 21s.

The People's Edition, 2 vols. Crown 8vo, 2s.

MR. MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Accession of James the Second.

Vols. I. and II. (Eleventh Edition, 8vo, 32s.

Vols. III. and IV. (Just published), 8vo, 36s.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Now ready, with 18 Wood Engravings, post 8vo, price 10s. 6d. BY-GONE MOODS; or, HUES of Fancy and Feeling from the Spring to the Autumn of Life. By Rev. T. B. JUDKIN, M.A., formerly of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

"* The Illustrations to this volume are engraved by the Brothers Dalziel from Drawings by

F. Danby, A.R.A.
W. E. Frost, A.R.A.
T. Webster, R.A.
C. Stanfield, R.A.
W. Harvey.
F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.
E. M. Ward, R.A.
C. R. Leslie, R.A.

T. B. Dalziel.
J. Gilbert.
F. Goodall, A.R.A.
W. Mulready, R.A.
J. D. Harding.
J. B. Clayton.
And the Author.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

THE REV. THOMAS MILNER'S WORKS ON RUSSIA AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

In 1 vol. post 8vo, with Plate, price 10s. 6d.

RUSSIA: Its Rise and Progress, Tragedies and Revolutions. By the Rev. T. MILNER, M.A., F.R.G.S.

By the same Author,

THE BALTIK, its GATES, SHORES, and CITIES: with a Notice of the White Sea. Post 8vo, with Maps, 16s. 6d.

THE CRIMEA, its Ancient and Modern History: The Khans, the Sultans, and the Czars: with Sketches of its Scenery and Population. Post 8vo, Maps, 10s. 6d.

"In no one volume, or indeed in all the volumes put together that have fallen in our way, will so comprehensive, so striking, or so readable an account of the Crimea be obtained, as in this book; or an account (which after all is the great test) that leaves so distinct an impression on the reader's mind.... As a handbook of the history, Russian policy, and natural productions of the Crimea, this is the volume, as well for the matter as for the manner in which it is set forth."—SPECTATOR.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

MR. S. W. BAKER'S WORKS ON CEYLON.

Just published, in 8vo, with 6 coloured Plates, price 15s.

EIGHT YEARS' WANDERINGS IN CEYLON. By S. W. BAKER, B.Q.

"This book is an interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of an important colony. The politician and the Capitalist, as well as the sportsman and student of nature, may find in Mr. Baker's pages much matter well worthy of attentive reading."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"The reader who merely seeks for a few hours' amusement will find Mr. Baker's book full of entertaining anecdotes concerning the people, the hunting, the shooting, and all the out-of-door sports of Ceylon; while he who is seeking for an emigrant's home in a tropical island will gather a rich harvest of sterling information concerning the farming, the mining, and other industrial occupations of the island."—GARDNER'S CHRONICLE.

By the same Author, in 8vo, with Illustrations, price 14s. THE RIFLE and the HOUND in CEYLON.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just published, in 8vo, price 15s. cloth,

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S MANUAL: Being a Practical Guide for Consuls, as well as for the Merchant, Shipowner, and Master Mariner, in all their Consular Transactions; and containing the Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Countries, brought down to the present date. By E. W. A. TUSON, of the Inner Temple; Chancellor of the Imperial Austrian Consulate-General in London.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The FEBRUARY Number will be ready on the 31st. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY FOR FEBRUARY. On the 31st. London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 5s. Vol. II., of the MODERN SCOTTISH MINSTREL; or, the Songs of Scotland of the Past Half Century. By CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., &c.

Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. London: Longman and Co.

Just ready in One Vol. SERMONS IN STONES; or, Scripture confirmed by Geology. By D. M. AUSLAND. London: Richard Bentley, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

This day is published in post 8vo, 10s. 6d. SEVASTOPOL; Our TENT in the CRIMEA, and WANDERINGS inside SEVASTOPOL. By TWO BROTHERS.

London: Richard Bentley, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

MRS. MOODIE'S NEW NOVEL. Just ready, in 2 vols.

THE MOONTONS. A Novel by Mrs. MOODIE, Author of "Roughing it in the Bush."

London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.

MIGNET'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, from 1789 to 1814, translated from the last Paris edition, with portrait of Napoleon as First Consul Post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.

HESIOD, CALLIMACHUS, AND THEOGONIA, literally translated into prose, with Notes, by the Rev. J. BAXES, M.A.; to which are appended the metrical versions of Hesiod by Elton, Callimachus by Tytler, and Theogonia by Frere. Post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR FEBRUARY.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, Authorized Edition, (uniform with Bohn's edition of the complete Works.) Vol. II. Post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.

WALKER'S MANLY EXERCISES; containing Skating, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, &c. The whole carefully revised by "Craven." Tenth edition, with 44 plates, engraved on steel, and numerous woodcut illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.

ORDERICUS VITALIS: Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy, translated with Notes and the Introduction of Guiot. Vol. IV.; completing the work, with a Critical Notice by M. Delille, and very copious Index. Post 8vo, cloth, 3s.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Just published, foolscap 8vo, price 4s. 6d.; per post, 4d. extra.

ENGLISH ROOTS, and the DERIVATION of WORDS from the ANCESTOR ANGLO-SAXON. Two Lectures. By EDWARD NEWENHAM HOARE, A.M., Dean of Waterford; Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged; with a Supplement, containing many Additional Derivations.

Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. 104, Grafton Street, Booksellers to the University. London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

HAVET'S FRENCH IN ONE VOLUME.

A New and Improved Edition, price 6s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK; or, Grammatical and Idiomatic French Manual. By A. HAVEI, French Master Glasgow Athenaeum, &c.

This theoretical and practical work contains a reading and translation course, abundant and judiciously chosen exercises, illustrative French lessons (intended as a preparation to the exercises), and a series of original conversations upon all topics; the whole on a plan peculiarly conducive to the acquirement of correct and ready phraseology, both in speaking and writing.

London: Dulau and Co.; W. Allan; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

EDWARDS' GREEK DELECTUS.

GREEK CONSTRUCTING: adapted to the Rules of Syntax, and the Greek Grammar; with Notes on some Difficult Points, and a Lexicon of Verbs. By T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A., &c. Second Edition, revised throughout, 12mo, 2s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

EDWARDS' EXEMPLAR GREEK.

NORA; or, First Series of Examples to be learned from Latin into Greek; with a Lexicon of all the Words in the Text. By T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A., &c. Second Edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.



ADAPTED FOR YOUTHS, SCHOOLS,
AND FAMILIES.

Corner's Accurate Histories,
13 IN SERIES,

Commencing at the earliest period, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.

"Miss CORNER has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the Histories of France, Spain, and Portugal, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, Germany and the German Empire, Greece, Poland, and Russia, Holland and Belgium, and other countries; they are really of great worth, and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children; the language is so simple that children may comprehend it, but withal so free from childish insipidity, that an adult may read with pleasure."—*Athenaeum*.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND and WALES. 3s. 6d. bound. 34th Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF GREECE, after the same approved style as her "Rome." With Questions, 3s. Map, and Chronological Table and Index. 10th Thousand.

"For the rising generation, Miss Corner's Histories, we believe, are the best ever written."—*Literary Gazette*.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities—Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, Keighly, Macpherson, Smith, &c. With Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, Chronological Table, and Index. Twelfth Thousand.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. 2s. 6d. bound. 6th Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. 12th Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. 16th Thousand. New Edition. With Questions, 3s.

"These meritorious works are written in a very easy and agreeable style, perfectly adapted to the capacities of the young persons for whom intended."—*Times*.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with Questions to each Chapter, adapted to the Junior Classes. By Miss CORNER. Price 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. in cloth, with the Map coloured.

THE PLAY GRAMMAR; or, The Elements of Grammar explained, and made a pleasant Pastime. By Miss CORNER. 11th Edition, improved, with many Illustrations. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

PAPA and MAMMA'S EASY LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY. By Miss SARGEANT. A Companion to Miss Corner's Play Grammar. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

"We are not acquainted with any Elementary Book of the sort so lucid and so judiciously adapted to infantile capacity."—*Religious Magazine*.

SCRIPTURAL HISTORY SIMPLIFIED. By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Price 3s. 6d., in a clear type, royal 18mo. Second Edition, with Chronological Table and Index, and Questions.

This Book has been published to take the place of Dr. Watt's School Book on this subject. The new lights which later years have thrown on Sacred History having discovered inaccuracies in the Doctor's descriptions.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE; containing, in the form of an easy Catechism, a complete Series of the Newest and most Useful Information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. 9th Edition. 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO GEOGRAPHY. A New and Concise description of the Five Great Divisions of the Globe; their Natural, Mineral, and Vegetable Productions, and the Characteristics of their Inhabitants. New Edition. 10th Thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth; or, with the Use of the Globes, and Seven Glyptographic Maps, 2s. bound in cloth, boards.

London: DRAKE & SON, Printers, Book and Print Publishers, Bibles and Prayer-book Warehouse. Three doors west of Old Bailey.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
HURST AND BLACKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO MR. COLBURN,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE
FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

THE WANDERER IN ARABIA.

By G. T. LOWTH, Esq. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s. "Mr. Lowth has shown himself to be an intelligent traveller, a keen observer of nature, and an accomplished artist."—*Post*.

LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET, QUEEN of NAVARRE, from numerous Original Sources. By MISS FREEER, Author of "The Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême." 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s.

THE OLD COURT SUBURB; OR, MEMORIALS of KENSINGTON, REGAL, CRITICAL, and ANECDOTICAL. By LEIGH MUNT. Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. 21s. bound.

SPORTING ADVENTURES in the NEW WORLD; or, Days and Nights of Moose Hunting in the Pine Forests of Acadia. By CAMPBELL HARDY, Royal Artillery. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

MY EXILE. By Alexander HERZEN. 2 vols. 21s.

"Mr. Herzen's narrative is superior in interest to nine-tenths of the existing works on Russia."—*Athenaeum*.

SCOTTISH HEROES in the Days of WALLACE and BRUCE. By the Rev. A. LOW. 2 vols. 21s. [Just ready.]

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE LADY OF FASHION. By

the Author of "The History of a Flirt," &c. 3 vols.

"A most readable and entertaining novel."—*LIT. GAZETTE*. "The whole novel is lively and interesting, and will take the lead as the first novel of its kind for the season."—*HERALD*.

"A striking picture of social existence."—*SUN*.

"Fully equal to 'The History of a Flirt'."—*MESSENGER*.

"We have no doubt that 'The Lady of Fashion' will be all the fashion during the present season."—*JON BULL*.

RACHEL GRAY. By Miss

KAVANAGH, Author of "Nathalie," &c. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

"A charming and touching story, narrated with grace and skill. No one can read the story and not feel a good influence from it. The characters are vigorously sketched, and have a life-like reality about them. We heartily recommend this story, and shall rejoice when Miss Kavanagh will give us another equally good."—*ATHENAEUM*.

LAURA GAY. 2 vols.

"A brilliant and animated story."—*MORNING POST*. "We have read novels of scenes and incidents more exciting than this, but rarely one written with finer taste, or affording deeper interest."—*OBSEVER*.

OLIVE HASTINGS. By Mrs. FARREY. 3 vols.

THE HOUSE OF ELMORE: a FAMILY HISTORY. 3 vols.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY, price 2s. 6d., contains:—

1. Potemkin, the Crimes, and the Imperial Army and Navy of the Last Century.
2. The Duke of Wellington.
3. Smollett's History of England.
4. Love in Curi Papers—Part II.
5. The Doctor in the Witness Box.
6. Novels and Novelist.
7. A Handful of Cavalier Song.
8. Traditions, Customs, and Superstitions of the New Zealanders.
9. Panurgus Pebbles—A Little of Everything is Nothing of Everything.
10. Notes on New Books.

Dublin: M. Giashan and GILL, 50, Upper Sackville Street; Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough Street, London, and all Booksellers.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGA-

ZINE AND NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL for FEBRUARY contains:—Peace or War: the Momentous Question—Prospects of a New Campaign—Sketches of Cities—On the Ignition of Powder in Ships, with Diagrams—The Russian Fleet—The British Army, by an Officer of the British Squadron—Our Peninsular General's Society at Pera—Wintering in the Crimea—Our Bosphorus Harbours, with Diagrams—Sketches of Mercenaries—The War in the Peloponnesus—Visit to Scott Russell's Dockyard—The Persians at Herat—Naval and Military Operations of the Month, Correspondence, Despatches, Gazettes, Promotions, &c.

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

**NEW NOVELS
IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION**

BY

SMITH, ELDER, & CO.

1.

AMBERHILL.

By A. J. BARROWCLIFFE.

In Two Volumes.

(Now ready at all the Libraries.)

2.

AFTER DARK.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

Author of "Basil," "Hide and Seek," &c.

In Two Volumes.

[Just ready.]

3.

MAURICE ELVINGTON:

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY "WILFRID EAST."

In Three Volumes.

[Nearly ready.]

4.

BEYMINSTRE.

By the Author of "Lena," "King's Cope," &c.

In Three Volumes.

[Early in March.]

5.

LEONORA.

By THE HON. MRS. MABERLEY.

In Three Volumes.

[In April.]

6.

ERLESMEIRE.

In Two Volumes.

7.

A NEW STORY.

By TALBOT Gwynne.

NOVELS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

i.

GILBERT MASSINGER.

By HOLME LEE.

1 vol.

ii.

A LOST LOVE.

By ASHFORD OWEN.

1 vol.

iii.

MY FIRST SEASON.

By HOLME LEE.

1 vol.

iv.

GRACE LEE.

By JULIA KAVANAGH.

3 vols.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 65, Cornhill.

LOND ON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

REVIEWS.

The Works of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison. With Notes by Bishop Hurd. A New Edition, with large Additions, collected and edited by H. G. Bohn. In 6 vols. H. G. Bohn.

WHEN we were at our studies some five-and-twenty years ago, we can perfectly remember that every young man was set to read Pope, Swift, and Addison, as regularly as Virgil, Cicero, and Horace." Thus wrote Lord Jeffrey in 1816, describing at the same time how a new generation of authors had displaced the wits of queen Anne's time from the supremacy which they had held undisturbed for a century. The names of the old classical writers were still familiar, but their works were no longer in habitual use, and to all appearance were passing away from popular favour. This was caused not so much by change or decay of public taste, as by the stronger attractions of the new literature produced by Scott and Byron, and the host of illustrious writers in every department, who adorned the early part of the present century. As soon as the age recovered from the dazzling influence of the newer and nearer splendour, the old lights began to be seen shining as steadily as ever, and in our day Pope, Swift, and Addison are again regaining that place in general estimation which they had ever retained in the opinion of men of literary taste and judgment. The numerous editions of the English Classics that have been issued of late years is a healthy and hopeful sign for our literature. The Library of the British Classics, in which the present edition of Addison appears, while it meets, will also extend the popular taste and demand for the works of the standard authors of former days. In this renewed and increased fame of Addison every Englishman may rejoice. What Macaulay has said of the memorial of him in Poets' Corner, tardily supplied by the public veneration, may be equally applied to a good edition of his works. "Such a mark of respect was due to the unsullied statesman, to the accomplished scholar, to the master of pure English eloquence, to the consummate painter of life and manners. It was due, above all, to the great satirist who alone knew how to use ridicule without abusing it; who, without inflicting a wound, effected a great social reform; and who reconciled wit and virtue, after a long and disastrous separation, during which wit had been led astray by profligacy, and virtue by fanaticism." This tribute is as fine in its way as anything in the famous elegy in which Tickell bewailed his friend, of which Johnson said that "a more sublime or more elegant funeral poem is not to be found in the whole compass of English literature." The poem was prefixed to the splendid edition of Addison's works that was published in 1721, and which, Mr. Macaulay says, "though eminently beautiful, is in some important points defective, nor indeed do we yet possess a complete edition of Addison's works."

This desideratum Mr. Bohn has the credit and good fortune at length to have supplied. His first intention was merely to reprint, verbatim, Bishop Hurd's edition, which has always been reckoned the best. On further deliberation, and meeting with many letters and papers which were unknown to Hurd, or to Miss Aikin, whose 'Life of Addison,

with his Correspondence,' was published in 1843, Mr. Bohn extended his original plan, and instead of four volumes resolved to give six, so as to include all the materials which had come into his possession. His editorial zeal and diligence have been amply rewarded. Of the present edition nearly a third consists of matter never before published, including about a hundred and fifty letters discovered in public depositories or in private collections. Miscellaneous materials have also been gleaned from many sources, and the result is the production of as complete an edition of Addison's writings as we may now expect to see published.

Of the new matter the most interesting and valuable portion belongs to the records of Addison's official life. Some letters in 1715, when he was member for Malmesbury, without address, but apparently written to the Earl of Sunderland's private secretary, contain notes and observations on the public questions of that time. On the 2nd of June, 1715, he writes this letter:—

"London, June 2nd, 1715.

"Sir,—The Mutiny Bill being sent from the Lords yesterday, there arose a debate upon it, whether the amendments should be then read, or whether the consideration of them should be adjourned to a further day. Mr. Pulteney showed that the amendments were of no manner of consequence, that they had been much insisted upon in another place to raise a clamour and furnish unjust suspicions, and that for these reasons they could not give too quick a despatch to them. The first amendment was defining the number of forces in Great Britain, which the Secretary at War said had been omitted as a thing of no manner of consequence, and had been omitted in former Bills, that the number of the standing army was settled by the Bill of Rights, which tied it down to such forces as should be kept up by consent of Parliament, and that this consent of Parliament appeared in the votes which make provision for such certain numbers of forces.

"The debate proceeded chiefly upon the importance or insignificance of the Lords' amendment, one side insisting upon a further day, on the first supposition, and the other upon an immediate reading, on the last. The second amendment was of the same nature as the first, in another part of the Bill. Upon a division for reading and agreeing with them, the Ayes were 248, Noes 90.

"There arose an incident in the debate, which threw the House into a great ferment. Mr. Shippen said that the House might very justly desire a longer time for considering a matter of so much moment, and follow the example of the Secret Committee, who had withheld so long their Report for reasons of the same nature. This being mixed with little flirts upon the Committee, Mr. Boscowen said he had seen so much of the Report that, if they were willing to proceed immediately in a parliamentary way, after the manner of their ancestors on such occasions, he was ready to stand up in his place, and in the name of the Commons of England to impeach of high treason several lords and some commoners. Shippen replied that the House was very much obliged to him for any such discoveries that he had made, and thought he could not be too speedy in communicating them, and naming the several lords and commoners, whom he would impeach of high treason. Mr. Carter then desired the galleries and lobbies should be cleared and the doors shut. Upon which Mr. Walpole stood up and declared that it had been the intention of the Committee to move some time this week for a day to bring in their Report; but since gentlemen provoked them to it, they were ready to impeach, as soon as the present question was disposed of; that indeed it had taken up a great deal of time to set forth the crimes of those whose whole administration would appear to have been nothing else but a series of treachery and treason; that those who had been employed the last four

years, would be shown the most profligate, Frenchified, abandoned ministers that ever endeavoured to betray their country; that they should be proved traitors by legal methods; that their friends would be ashamed to stand up in the defence of such traitors, when their guilt was laid before them; and that people would wonder they are still permitted to go about the streets. He concluded that whatever might be the expectations of this Report, it would more than answer them, when it came before the House.

"Mr. Stanhope then moved, that a message should be immediately sent to the House of Lords—but was stopped in his motion by several of his friends, who pulled him down, and by the Speaker, who desired the House to dispose of the Question before them. Upon this the division ensued, which gave both sides time to cool. Nobody afterwards calling upon the Secret Committee, the House proceeded on the orders of the day, and after having read and debated on the Reports of the Committee of Elections, came to the resolutions which you see in the votes. In two divisions the numbers were, Ayes 178, Noes 107. Ayes 174, Noes 105.

"This morning Mr. Walpole acquainted the House, that the Secret Committee had prepared their Report; that it was transcribing, and that they desired the House would appoint a day for receiving it. Upon which Mr. Smith moved for this day se'nnight. Tom Onslow and Lord Guernsey, with a few others, proposed Monday se'nnight, but as this was done only with an eye to Guildford horse-race, which this Report it seems will interfere with, the first motion took place.

"The Newcastle election was tried before the House, and carried for the petitioners by five voices, in a very thin House.

"This day (June 2nd) the Duke of Marlborough drew out his battalion of Guards in Hyde Park and made them a very kind speech upon the subject of their clothing. They heard him with tears in their eyes, cried out all with one voice, God bless the old Corporal their fellow-soldier, and gave him six loud huzzas, which lasted near a quarter of an hour. His Grace promised them a new clothing, (which I hear will be very much better than they ever had), and to punish those persons who have been guilty in abusing them and him."

This refers to the Hanover-shirt story. See 'Tindal,' vol. v. 425. "On the king's birthday new clothing was delivered to the 1st regiment of Foot-guards, but the shirts, in particular, were so coarse that the soldiers were much offended. There being many Papists and Jacobites then in the Guards, their discontent was easily increased by the enemies of the government; so that a number of the soldiers had the insolence to throw their shirts into the king's and the Duke of Marlborough's gardens at Whitehall; after which, as they passed through the city to relieve guard at the Tower, they pulled out their shirts to the shopkeepers and passengers, crying out, 'These are the Hanover shirts,' &c. The court being informed of this, and foreseeing the consequences, ordered all the new shirts to be burnt, which was done that very evening."

If the Engineers and Sappers and Miners of our own day exposed, even in so irregular a way, the wretched tools supplied for the use of the army, the people of England would not censure them, after the recent statements of the Master Cutler of Sheffield. In a letter of June 18th, 1715, which is addressed to Mr. Delafaye, Sunderland's secretary, occurs the following generous and feeling allusion to the Duke of Ormond:—

"I have great difficulties with myself in relation to the Duke of Ormond. When I was of the University, of which he is Chancellor, I was favoured with his countenance and encouragement. When he succeeded my Lord Wharton in Ireland he

resisted many solicitations which were made for the place I have ever since enjoyed in that kingdom. I shall never pardon myself if I give a vote that may have a tendency to the taking off his head, and have reason to believe my Lord Lieutenant would condemn me for such a piece of ingratitude. I do not remember that, since I have been in the House, I have separated from my friends in a single vote; and all I propose to do in this case, is to be absent as by accident, if this impeachment goes on. I desire you to acquaint His Excellency with this particular, that it may not make any impression with him to my disadvantage."

Among the letters of the previous year there are several to the Earl of Halifax, at the beginning of the reign of George I. In the following letter he shows a keen eye to business, and displays an importunity in place-seeking, which may surprise those who have only thought of him as the humorist and philosopher:—

"London, November 30th, 1714.

"My Lord,—Finding that I have miscarried in my pretensions to the Board of Trade, I shall not trouble your Lordship with my resentments of the unhandsome treatment I have met with from some of our new great men in every circumstance of that affair, but must beg leave to express my gratitude to your Lordship for the great favour you have shown me on this occasion, which I shall never forget.

"Young Craggs told me about a week ago, that his Majesty, though he did not think fit to gratify me in this particular, designed to give me a recompence for my service under the Lords Justices; in which case your Lordship will probably be consulted. Since I find I am never to rise above the station, in which I first entered upon public business, (for I begin to look upon myself like an old sergeant or corporal,) I would willingly turn my secretaryships, in which I have served five different masters, to the best advantage I can: and as your Lordship is the only patron I glory in and have a dependence on, I hope you will honour me with your countenance in this particular. If I am offered less than a thousand pounds, I shall beg leave not to accept it, since it will look more like a clerk's wages than a mark of His Majesty's favour. I verily believe that His Majesty may think I had fees and perquisites belonging to me under the Lords Justices, but though I was offered a present by the South-Sea Company, I never took that nor anything else for what I did, as knowing I had no right to it. Were I of another temper, my present place in Ireland might be as profitable to me as some have represented it.

"I humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for the trouble of such a letter, and do assure your Lordship, that one of the greatest pleasures I shall receive in whatever I get from the Government, will be its enabling me to promote your honour and interest more effectually. I am informed Mr. Yard, besides a place and an annual recompence for serving the Lords Justices (of Ireland) under King William, had considerable fees, and was never at the charge of getting himself elected into the House of Commons.

"I am, with the greatest respect,
"My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient
"and most humble servant,
"J. ADDISON.

"I beg your Lordship will give me leave to add that I believe I am the first man that ever drew up a Prince of Wales's preamble without so much as a medal for my pains."

Addison succeeded at this time in obtaining a Commissionership at the Board of Trade, which he held till made a Secretary of State in 1717. In a letter of a previous date, October 17, he is even more urgent in pressing his claims upon his patron, in strains that to us seem humiliating. But it was the custom in times, and office could only be had by the patronage of the powerful:—

"I protest to your Lordship I never gained to the value of five thousand pounds by all the business I have yet been in, and of that very near a fourth part has been laid out in my elections. I should not insist on this subject so long, were it not taken notice of by some of the late Lords Justices themselves, as well as many others, that His Majesty has yet done nothing for me, though it was once expected he would have done something more considerable for me than I can at present have the confidence to mention. As I have the honour to write to your Lordship, whose favour I have endeavoured to cultivate, and should be very ambitious of deserving, I will humbly propose it to your Lordship's thoughts, whether His Majesty might not be inclined, if I was mentioned to him, to put me in the Commission of Trade, or in some honorary post about the Prince, or by some other method to let the world see that I am not wholly disregarded by him. I am ashamed to talk so long of myself; but, if your Lordship will excuse me this time, I will never more err on this side. I shall only beg leave to add, that I mentioned your Lordship's kind intentions towards me only to two persons. One of them was Phillips, whom I could not forbear acquainting, in the fulness of my heart, with the kindness you had designed both him and me, which I take notice of because I hope your Lordship will have him in your thoughts.

"Though I put by several opportunities which are made me to recommend persons and pretensions to your Lordship, there are some which I cannot resist, without declaring, what would go very much against me, that I have no credit with your Lordship. Of this kind is a request made me yesterday by Lady Irby, that I would mention her to your Lordship as one who might be made easy in her fortune, if your Lordship would be pleased to procure for her the place of a Bed-chamber-woman to the Princess. I told her that places of that nature were out of your Lordship's province; but she tells me, as the proper persons are not yet named, to whom she would make her applications, and as my Lord Townshend has gained the same favour for Mrs. Selwyn, she hopes you will excuse her solicitation upon this occasion.

"My Lord Dorchester, from whom I lately conveyed a letter to your Lordship, has likewise obliged me to speak in favour of Mr. Young, who married a sister of the Chetwynds, and formerly was a clerk under me in Ireland. He is now a man of estate, of honest principles, and has been very serviceable to Lord Dorchester in the elections at Salisbury.

"I humbly beg leave to congratulate your Lordship upon the honours you have lately received, and whenever your Lordship will allow me to wait on you, I shall always value the honour of being admitted to your conversation more than any place that can be given me!"

"I am, with the greatest respect,
"My Lord, your Lordship's most devoted
"and most obedient servant,
"J. ADDISON."

The numerous letters of 1717, when Addison was Secretary of State, although his health was then in a very declining condition, show how groundless are the assertions that have been made as to his incompetency for public business. They display much political shrewdness and information as well as the literary ability that might be expected. But we must refrain from quoting from these writings to give two or three of the short miscellaneous letters, less notable for their contents than for the distinction of his correspondents:—

Addison to Swift.

"Dublin Castle, June 3rd, 1710.

"Dear Sir,—I am just now come from Finglass, where I have been drinking your health, and talking of you, with one who loves and admires you

better than any man in the world, except your humble servant. We both agree in a request, that you will set out for Dublin as soon as possible. To tell you truly, I find the place disagreeable, and cannot imagine why it should appear so now more than it did last year. You know I look upon everything that is like a compliment as a breach of friendship; and therefore shall only tell you, that I long to see you; without assuring you, that I love your company and value your conversation more than any man's, or that I am, with the most inviolable sincerity and esteem, dear sir,

"Your most faithful, most humble,
"and most obedient servant,
"J. ADDISON."

Addison to Ambrose Phillips.

"London, December 23rd, 1710.
"Dear Sir,—Ever since I had the honour to receive your last letter, I have been looking for opportunities to forward the affair you mentioned in it; but every one I talk to on that subject, utters a great many praises and good wishes upon the occasion, but concludes with an inability to do anything for your service in the present conjuncture. You know very well that all my great friends are entirely out of favour. I have spoken to Dr. Swift (who is much caressed and invited almost every day to dinner by some or other of the new ministry) to recommend the affair either to Mr. Harley or Mr. St. John, which I verily believe might be effectual; and he has given me a kind of promise if he finds a favourable opportunity. I fancy if you writ such a letter to the Dr. as he might produce on occasion, it would not be amiss. I have spoken to Colonel Worsley, who is in great credit and confidence with one of our first movers, but I am afraid he may think it proper to employ his whole interest for himself, notwithstanding he is very much your friend, and I believe would be glad to show himself such. I am heartily ashamed that when my inclinations are so strong my power should be so very inconsiderable; but you may be sure I will exert it to the utmost in all times and places that may give me a handle for your service."

There is one remarkable letter at this time addressed to a lady, the wife of his patron and friend, checking her for exhibiting towards himself feelings of greater warmth than he thought consistent with honour and propriety. This letter was printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' in 1762, but was regarded by Miss Aikin as a palpable fiction. Dr. Drake published it in his essay on Addison in 1805, and it had previously appeared in Redé's Anecdotes in 1799. Redé did not doubt its being genuine, and it has every air of being so. It shows the high principle of the writer. Mr. Bohn prints it as it appeared originally in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and with variations as given by Redé. As an additional supplement to the present work, a collection of anecdotes are printed, chiefly taken from the 'Addisoniana' published by Sir Richard Phillips in 1803, and with the same title, but with curious additions. Among the miscellaneous papers of Addison, there is given the first draught of his celebrated 'Letter from Italy,' containing many lines that did not appear in the poem as it has already been printed in the first volume of the present edition of his works. The original is preserved in the Bodleian Library. In general Mr. Bohn tells the sources of his new materials, but not always, and the reader is left to guess whether letters are now for the first time printed from holographs, or whether they are transcribed from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other repositories where such documents have at former times been made public. The editor has some valuable literary reliques in his own possession.

with which the work is enriched. Unusually copious tables of contents and indexes add greatly to the value of this complete edition of Addison.

The Englishwoman in America. Murray. To write a book on America is the self-imposed penalty of all who with the slightest infliction of the *cacoethes scribendi* make the tour of the New World. Another and another still succeed. No sooner have we waded through the chatty journal of Peter the Whaler, when a ponderous and loquacious narrative appears of a journey over nearly the same route, from the pen of a lively Englishwoman, who desires it to be understood that she is not the Englishwoman who published her travels in Russia. "You're from down east, I guess?" said a fellow-passenger to the author while travelling in the State of Ohio. "I am," she replied. — "Going west?" "Yes." — "Travelling alone?" "No." — "Was you raised down east?" "No, in the Old Country." — "In the little old island? well, you are kinder glad to leave it, I guess?" Are you a widow?" "No." — "Are you travelling on business?" "No." — "What business do you follow?" "None." — "Well, now, what are you travelling for?" "Health and pleasure." — "Well, now, I guess you're pretty considerable rich. Coming to settle out west, I suppose?" "No, I'm going back at the end of the fall." — "Well, now, if that's not a pretty tough hickory-nut! I guess you Britishers are the queerest critters as ever was raised!"

The Englishwoman, in truth, travels over the same ground that has been so often travelled before, and relates, almost *ad nauseam*, the same conversational characteristics that have been so often related before. Like most journals of the kind, it was never intended for the public, and is only now printed at the solicitation of numerous friends. We must confess, however, to having been greatly interested with the work at intervals; and to show that it is the product of a mind superior to that whose impressions were last recorded in our columns, we will quote the same incident we then quoted, —namely, a visit to the author of 'Hiawatha':—

"One of the most interesting places to me in the vicinity of Boston was the abode of General Washington. It became his residence in 1775, and here he lived while the struggle for freedom was going on in the neighbourhood. It is one of the largest villas in the vicinity of Boston, and has side verandas resting on wooden pillars, and a large garden in front. Some very venerable elms adjoin the house, and the grounds are laid out in the fashion which prevailed at that period. The room where Washington penned his famous despatches is still held sacred by the Americans. Their veneration for this renowned champion of independence has something almost idolatrous about it. It is very fortunate that the greatest character in American history should be also the best. Christian, patriot, legislator, and soldier, he deserved his mother's proud boast, 'I know that wherever George Washington is, he is doing his duty.' His character needed no lapse of years to shed a glory round it; the envy of contemporary writers left it stainless, and succeeding historians, with their pens dipped in gall, have not been able to sully the lustre of a name which is one of the greatest which that or any age has produced.

"This mansion has, however, an added interest, from being the residence of the poet Longfellow. In addition to his celebrity as a poet, he is one of the most elegant scholars which America has produced, and, until recently, held the professorship of modern languages at the neighbouring univer-

sity of Cambridge. It would be out of place here to criticise his poetry. Although it is very unequal and occasionally fantastic, and though in one of his greatest poems the English language appears to dance in chains in the hexameter, many of his shorter pieces well upwards from the heart, in a manner which is likely to ensure durable fame for their author. The truth, energy, and earnestness of his 'Psalm of Life' and 'Goblet of Life,' have urged many forward in the fight, to whom the ponderous sublimity of Milton is a dead language, and the metaphysical lyrics of Tennyson are unintelligible. It appeared to me, from what I heard, that his fame is even greater in England than in his own country, where it is in some danger of being eclipsed by that of Bryant and Lowell. He is extremely courteous to strangers, and having kindly offered, through a friend, to show me Cambridge University, I had an opportunity of making his acquaintance.

"I have been frequently asked to describe his personal appearance, and disappointment has frequently been expressed at the portrait which truth compels me to give of him. He is neither tall, black-haired, nor pale; he neither raises his eyes habitually to heaven, nor turns down his shirt-collar. He does not wear a look of melancholy resignation, neither does he live in love-gilded poverty, in a cottage embosomed in roses. On the contrary, he is about the middle height, and is by no means thin. He has handsome features, merry blue eyes, and a ruddy complexion; he lives in a large mansion, luxuriously furnished; and, besides having a large fortune, is the father of six blooming children. In short, his appearance might be considered jovial, were it not so extremely gentlemanly.

"Mr. Longfellow met us at the door, with that urbanity which is so agreeable a feature in his character, and, on being shown into a very handsome library, we were introduced to Mrs. Longfellow, a lady of dignified appearance and graceful manner. She is well known as the *Mary of Hyperion*: and after a due degree of indignation with the author of that graceful and poetical book, she rewarded his constancy and devotion with her hand. The library was panelled in the old style, and a large collection of books was arranged in recesses in the wall; but the apartment evidently served the purpose of library and boudoir, for there were numerous evidences of female taste and occupation. Those who think that American children are all precocious little men and women would have been surprised to see the door boisterously thrown open by a little blooming boy, who scampered mirthfully upon his father's knee, as though used to be there, and asked him to whittle a stick for him.

"It is not often that the conversation of an author is equal in its way to his writings, therefore I expected in Mr. Longfellow's case the disappointment which I did not meet with. He touched lightly on various subjects, and embellished each with the ease and grace of an accomplished scholar, and, doubtless, in kindly compliment to an English visitor, related several agreeable reminiscences of acquaintanceships formed with some of our *literati* during a brief visit to England. He spoke with much taste and feeling of European antiquities, and of the absence of them in the New World, together with the effect produced by the latter upon the American character. He said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than a second visit to Europe, but that there were 'six obstacles in the way of its taking place.'

"With him as a very able *cicerone* I had the pleasure of visiting Cambridge University, which reminded me more of England than anything I saw in America; indeed there are features in which it is not unlike its English namesake. It has no Newtonian or Miltonian shades, but in another century the names of those who fill a living age with lustre will have their memorials among its academic groves. There are several halls of dark stone or red brick, of venerable appearance, and there are avenues of stately elms. The library is a fine Gothic edifice, and contains some valuable

manuscripts and illuminated editions of old works. There was a small copy of the four evangelists, written in characters resembling print, but so small that it cannot be read without a magnifying glass. This volume was the labour of a lifetime, and the transcriber completed his useless task upon his deathbed. While Mr. Longfellow was showing me some autographs of American patriots, I remarked that as I was showing some in a Canadian city, a gentleman standing by, on seeing the signature of the Protector, asked, in the most innocent ignorance, who Oliver Cromwell was? A lady answered that he was a successful rebel in the olden time! 'If you are asked the question a second time,' observed the poet, who doubtless fully appreciates the greatness of Cromwell, 'say that he was an eminent brewer.'

The author's remarks on slavery are urged with especial force and good sense:—

"At the last census the slaves amounted to more than 3,000,000, or about an eighth of the population, and constitute an alien body, neither exercising the privileges, nor animated by the sentiments of the rest of the commonwealth. Slavery at this moment, as it is the curse and the shame, is also the canker of the Union. By it, by the very constitution of a country which proudly boasts of freedom, three millions of intelligent and responsible beings are reduced to the level of mere property—property legally reclaimable, too, in the Free States by an Act called the Fugitive Slave Act. That there are slaveholders amiable, just, and humane, there is not a doubt; but slavery in its practice as a system deprives these millions of knowledge, takes away from them the Bible, keeps a race in heathen ignorance in a Christian land denies to the slaves compensation for their labour the rights of marriage and of the parental relation which are respected even among the most savage nations; it sustains an iniquitous internal slave-trade—it corrupts the owners, and casts a slur upon the dignity of labour. It acts as an incubus on public improvement, and vitiates public morals; and it proves a very formidable obstacle to religion, advancement, and national unity; and so long as it shall remain a part of the American constitution, it gives a living lie to the imposing declaration, 'All men are free and equal.'

As an example of the general narrative we may quote from a railway journey in the west:

"The conductor quite verified the good opinion which I had formed of him. He turned a chair into a sofa, and lent me a buffalo robe (for, hot though the day had been, the night was intensely cold), and several times brought me a cup of tea. We were talking on the peculiarities and amount of the breakage power on the American lines as compared with ours, and the interest of the subject made him forget to signal the engine-driver to stop at a station. The conversation concluded, he looked out of the window. 'Dear me,' he said, 'we ought to have stopped three miles back; likely there was no one to get out!'

"At midnight I awoke shivering with cold, having taken nothing for twelve hours; but at two we stopped at something called by courtesy a station, and the announcement was made, 'Cars stop three minutes for refreshments.' I got out; it was pitch dark; but I, with a young lady, followed a lantern into a frame-shed floored by the bare earth. Visions of Swindon and Wolverton rose before me, as I saw a long table supported on rude trestles, bearing several cups of steaming tea, while a dirty boy was opening and frizzling oysters by a wood fire on the floor. I swallowed a cup of scalding tea; some oysters were put upon my plate; 'Six cents!' was shouted by a nasal voice in my ear, and, while hunting for the required sum, 'All aboard' warned me to be quick; and, jumping into the cars just as they were in motion, I left my untasted supper on my plate. After 'Show your tickets,' frequently accompanied by a shake, had roused me several times from a sound sleep, we arrived at Rochester, an important town on the Gennessee Falls, surrounded by extensive clearings, then covered with hoar-frost

"Here we were told to get out, as there were twenty minutes for breakfast. But whither should we go when we had got out? We were at the junction of several streets, and five engines, with cars attached, were snorting and moving about. After we had run the gauntlet of all these, I found men ringing bells, and negroes rushing about, tumbling over each other, striking gongs, and all shouting, 'The cheapest house in all the world—house for all nations—a splendideriferous breakfast for 20 cents!' and the like. At length, seeing an unassuming placard, 'Hot breakfast, 25 cents,' I ventured in, but an infusion of mint was served instead of the China leaf; and I should be afraid to pronounce upon the antecedents of the steaks. The next place of importance we reached was Buffalo, a large thriving town on the south shore of Lake Erie. There had been an election for Congress at some neighbouring place the day before, and my *vis-à-vis*, the editor of a Buffalo paper, was arguing vociferously with a man on my right.

"The monotonous sublimity of these primeval woods far exceeded my preconceived ideas. We were locked in among gigantic trees of all descriptions, their huge stems frequently rising without a branch for a hundred feet; then breaking into a crown of the most luxuriant foliage. There were walnut, hickory, elm, maple, beech, oak, pine, and hemlock trees, with many others which I did not know, and the only undergrowth, a tropical-looking plant, with huge leaves, and berries like bunches of purple grapes. Though it was the noon of an unclouded sun, all was dark, and still, and lonely; no birds twittered from the branches; no animals enlivened the gloomy shades; no trace of man or of his works was there, except the two iron rails on which we flew along, unfenced from the forest, and those trembling electric wires, which will only cease to speak with the extinction of man himself.

"The rays of the sun never penetrate the forest, and evening was deepening the gloom of the artificial twilight, when gradually we became enveloped in a glare, redder, fiercer, than that of moonlight; and looking a-head I saw the forest on fire, and that we were rushing into the flames. 'Close the windows, there's a fire a-head!' said the conductor; and after obeying this commonplace direction, many of the passengers returned to the slumbers which had been so unseasonably disturbed. On, on we rushed—the flames encircled us round—we were enveloped in clouds of stifling smoke—crack, crash went the trees—a blazing stem fell across the line—the fender of the engine pushed it aside—the flames hissed like tongues of fire, and then, leaping like serpents, would rush up to the top of the largest tree, and it would blaze like a pine-knot. There seemed no egress; but in a few minutes the roaring, roaring conflagration was left behind."

The Englishwoman is a shrewd observer of men and manners, and had America been less be-travelled over in books, her journal would have been very acceptable. Of works of this kind, however amusing they may be, it is almost time to say, "Hold, enough."

Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of George III. By Henry, Lord Brougham.

Vol. II. Griffin and Co.

In an introductory note to the second volume of the *Lives of the Statesmen*, Lord Brougham mentions some particulars omitted in the general preface to this edition of the work. He informs us that the letters of George III. to Lord North, which appeared in the first volume, are printed from copies made by Sir James Mackintosh. The original letters, formerly in the possession of Lord Glenbervie, son-in-law and executor of Lord North, were lent by him to George IV., who never returned them, and there is reason to believe, adds Lord Brougham, that they were destroyed.

Fortunately they had before been lent to Sir James Mackintosh, when engaged on his *History*, which he hoped he might bring down to the end of the American war. He made a careful copy of the letters, or parts of letters, which were most important, and a short abstract of others. The whole of his manuscript was returned to Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Lord North's only surviving daughter, and by her communicated to Lord Brougham, who printed it for the first time in the previous volume of this work, "without any alteration whatever, the explanatory notes only having been added." Although the value of the publication for critical purposes, and as authority in history, is somewhat diminished by the knowledge that we have copies only of the original letters, and mere extracts and abstracts of some of them, there is no doubt that the substance of the correspondence is preserved, and may be used as authentically illustrating the character of the king, and of his too plastic and obsequious minister.

An explanation is also given in the introduction to this volume of some circumstances connected with the marriage of George IV. with Mrs. Fitzherbert, the facts of the case having been made known to Lord Brougham since the former edition of his work was published. The details, as stated by the Rev. S. Johnes, the clergyman engaged to officiate, but whose place was taken by another, are given. The matter is really not worth the ample discussion it has received, nor is the character of George IV. capable of being made to appear blacker than it already does in the whole transaction. In Lord John Russell's recent publication of the 'Letters of Fox,' there is one from the Prince, solemnly denying the truth of the report, then current, that such a marriage was in contemplation, or ever had been. This letter is dated only ten days before the marriage ceremony took place. Mr. Fox was always blamed for the effrontery of this denial, but he made it on the word of 'the first gentleman in Europe,' who, to his other accomplishments, added that of lying.

Before leaving this prefatory part of the volume, we must mention two passages very honourable to Lord Brougham, the one in which he apologises for the undue severity formerly used in speaking of Lord Castlereagh, and the other in which he atones for the total omission of the name of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, one of the statesmen who are apt to be overlooked on account of not taking part in public Parliamentary debates. Of Sir C. Stuart, afterwards Lord Stuart de Rothsay, this honourable notice is now introduced:—

"If the Duke of Wellington had been asked to name the person not in the army, whose co-operation in the Peninsular War, especially during the earlier and more arduous portion of it, he most highly prized, it is not doubtful that he would at once have named this great diplomatist, for whom he ever entertained a very high regard, from an intimate knowledge of his strict integrity, and eminent capacity for affairs. Yet as he never sat in Parliament till late in life, nor ever took any part in debate, and as political fame in this country is confined to those who have there distinguished themselves, Lord Stuart's name is in all likelihood unknown to almost every reader of this feeble tribute to it, dictated more by a sense of justice than by the recollection of uninterrupted friendship for half a century."

A sketch of the Duke of Wellington forms the most welcome novelty in this edition of the *Lives of the Statesmen of George III.* To those who remembered the early attacks of Henry Brougham on Sir Arthur Wellesley,

the cordiality of respectful deference shown to the Duke in after years was often the subject of suspicion and remark. Not in the rigid soldier, but in the pliant lawyer had the change taken place, the fruits of which appear in the laudatory sketch now published. This unchanged persistence of early character in the Duke is thus happily described by Lord Brougham, in speaking of the identity of style throughout his despatches:—

"When that extraordinary and most instructive publication of his 'Despatches' appeared, respecting which he once with good-humoured plausibility observed, that he was surprised to find himself one of the most voluminous of authors, and the study of which is known to have converted some very eminent statesmen who had, under the influence of party prejudices, greatly misjudged him, and who now declared at once and in the strongest terms how grievously they had erred—perhaps the most striking of the reflections which arose in the reader's mind was what manifest proofs were everywhere afforded that it was the same man throughout; and that at the outset of his life, when commanding, or when negotiating, with the armies or the native powers of India, and bearing his part in the civil as well as military administration of his brother, there appears precisely the same genius and the same virtue which were afterwards displayed in Europe. The 'Despatches' through the whole of these most interesting volumes are plainly the work of the same person, and record the self-same conduct, both in council and in the field. The identity of the man is complete; the manner, as is the expression respecting the great masters of art, is the same in this great master of the arts of war and of government; his first manner is as unchanged as would have been that of Raphael, had he produced the *Transfiguration* when he left the school of Pietro Perugino."

After referring to the leading incidents in the parliamentary and political life of Wellington, the following remarks are made on his speeches:—

"It is fit that, in the last place, we consider him as a speaker—a speaker for business, not show as a debater. In this capacity he stands very high indeed. We cannot deny that Julius Cæsar was, in the common acceptance of the term, a greater orator—he of whom it was said, that, had he devoted himself to the forum, as he intended probably at one time (for he studied under a professional rhetorician at Rhodes), 'no one else could have been named with Ciceron.' But he was, in all likelihood, not equal as a debater; and there seems reason to think that Cæsar's eloquence was, in a great degree, artificial and rhetorical, notwithstanding the force ascribed to it. One observation made upon it by Quintilian (imitating, by the way, if not parodying, a passage of Livy) seems equally applicable, in part at least, to the Duke, that he made speeches with the same genius with which he made war—the same vigour and the same acumen. We might not add the same vehemence; but, on the other hand, the Roman orator, we may safely affirm, argued less closely, expounded more diffusely, and had not always before his eyes in speaking that elementary proposition, which the Duke never for an instant lost sight of, whether in speech or in action—that the shortest line between two points is a straight line."

"It would be difficult to find any one in any assembly who more clearly and concisely brought before his audience the whole which it was important to unfold,—who left so distinct an impression of the opinions he meant to declare, or gave more cogent reasons in support of them—reasons, if not sufficient to convince others, yet quite sufficient, not only to show the grounds of his own conviction, but that he logically deduced it from his premises. Accordingly he was (*experto crede*) of all the debaters in our day, with perhaps the exception of Lord Plunket, the most difficult to grapple with, the hardest to answer. Nor did it seem to make any difference

that the subject happened to be one with which he was little conversant in detail. His speeches on commercial and financial questions were really as admirable as on subjects of foreign and military policy. Nay, I shall not easily forget the remark of one of the greatest orators of our times (Lord Ellenborough) when we left the House of Lords together, in equal admiration of the Duke's extraordinary speech upon Subscription, as connected with the Universities, a question with which he must be supposed little familiar: 'Did you observe that the whole hour he spoke, not one topic but the best chosen, nor one word for which another equally fitting could have been substituted?' It is to be remembered that he greatly improved as a speaker after he became Prime Minister in 1828. The perfect modesty of his nature, with his unfailing good sense (if indeed the two things can be separated), made him incapable of harbouring any notion that it was beneath him to take pains: and as it had been once or twice thrown out in debate that he had a habit of begging the question (the pleasantries coming from a friendly quarter, that there were different kinds of beggars, the sturdy as well as the gentle and dexterous), it might be seen that latterly he carefully avoided falling into an error extremely natural to an unpractised orator.

"As for his undeviating candour and fairness, his constant love of justice, his perpetual desire to secure their due to all, his instinctive hatred of oppression and contempt of fraud,—these are moral qualities, not rhetorical, and qualities which, if the most eloquent of all men, the unprincipled Greek orators, could have been made to comprehend, they certainly would not have much respected.

"Lord Denman once made a remark, strikingly true in itself, and which came with peculiar grace from the greatest judge of the day. It was when he saw the eagerness with which the Duke rushed forward, as it were, to defend some officer unfairly attacked, or to obtain for him the share of commendation that he thought had been inadequately awarded. 'Of all that man's great and good qualities, the one which stands first, is his anxious desire ever to see justice done, and the pain he manifestly feels from the sight of injustice.'

The lives of Lord Plunket and of Lord Abinger are also important additions to the work in its present form. The sketch of Sir A. Pigott, and other legal reminiscences, chiefly reprinted from articles in the 'Law Review,' written in the assumed character of a retired Welsh judge, have interest for professional rather than for general readers.

Glasgow and its Clubs; or, Glimpses of the Condition, Manners, Character, and Oddities of the City, during the Past and Present Centuries. By John Strang, LL.D.

DR. STRANG's elaborate and interesting 'Reports on the Social and Economic Statistics of Glasgow,' are well known to political students and writers. The wonderful progress of that city in population, commerce, wealth, and in all things that form the usual subjects of statistical inquiry, have served to secure universal attention to the facts recorded by so intelligent, trustworthy, and able a reporter. In the present volume he treats of lighter matters than belong to formal history or political economy, but greatly more interesting to general readers. Glasgow has long been famous for its social clubs, and it occurred to Dr. Strang that a sketch of the more remarkable of these might be made the medium through which the ever-changing manners and habits of Glasgow society might be popularly portrayed and chronicled. Having found ample materials for his purpose, both from written documents and from private information and tradition, the result is a

volume not only to be prized by the good citizens of Glasgow for its local associations, but full of interest as illustrating the social and domestic history of the Scottish lowlands during the past century. The book, at its opening, carries us pleasantly back to the old times, when St. Mungo still presided over the quiet and venerable city; when no steam demon had yet risen smoking into being; and the genius of James Watt had reached no further than curious meditations on his Aunt Muirhead's teakettle. This incident in the philosopher's early life took place in 1750, the very year in which Dr. Strang commences his narrative. It is to Watt, chiefly, that is to be ascribed the marvellous change produced in Glasgow since last century. The present population is estimated at 400,000. In 1755 the population was only 23,546. The wealth and commerce and manufactures of the place have increased in even greater proportion, as Dr. Strang's Economic Statistics show. But it is the social changes that this volume chiefly narrates. After describing the outward aspect of the city in the middle of last century, Dr. Strang gives sketches of its inhabitants:—

"Men and manners have so much changed during a century, that it would require Ovid's pen to paint the metamorphoses. Let us turn, however, to the neighbourhood of the Cross, which was at that period the only portion of the city that could be said to be much frequented, and where we shall find objects for contrast. There, if anywhere, could be seen a specimen of all grades and classes of the inhabitants, from the Highlandman skulking in his tartan kilt and jacket, ready to perform the most servile office, up to the scarlet-cloaked merchant or physician who, with gold-headed cane, and cocked hat perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling club-tie or pig-tail, strutted about in peacock magnificence, as if he alone of all had the right to pace the Plainstanes. On each side of the streets, at a respectable distance from the aristocratic atmosphere around the front of the public offices, might be observed a few tradesmen or shopkeepers—donned in blue or brown coats with clear buttons, breeches of cloth or corduroy, rig-and-fur stockings, and all sporting knee and shoe buckles—watching to catch the eye of their princely patrons, and waiting a signal to make an approach to their acknowledged superior, which they but too frequently did with all the subserviency of a Sir Archy M'Sycophant. Beyond the precincts adorned by the statue of King William, there were few persons seen either loitering within the wooden posts which in certain parts of the Trongate kept vehicles off the shops, or pacing the 'crown of the causeway,' which was rarely trod by plebeian foot. Classes in Glasgow, in those days, were as distinct as the castes in Hindostan. Trade and commerce could not happily, as now, transfer in a few short years the industrious mechanic from a stool in the workshop to a seat in the House of Commons; or transmute, even in less time, a knight of the shuttle into a knight of the shire. Society was then altogether differently constituted, for, although the great majority of those who prided themselves on their lineage, or what in Glasgow is still so ill applied, on their 'gentility,' only dwelt in flats, entering from a common stair, and for the most part received visitors in their bedrooms; still it would have been as impossible for one belonging to the then shop-keeping class to enter, at two o'clock, the dining-rooms of the scarlet-cloaked aristocracy, as it was for a craftsman's daughter to thread the mazy dance, at seven, under the vaulted roof of the then new Assembly-room at the Cross. It never has been the habit of the better class of ladies in Glasgow to parade much on the street at any recent period, far less a century ago. With the exception of Sundays and other holidays, when every house has been accustomed to pour forth its best-dressed inmates, to grace either church, chapel, or con-

venticle, it has always been difficult to catch, on the pavé, the precise character and cut of the prevailing fashion. About the time of which we are speaking, a lady or two during a week-day, or what has been more curiously designated a *lawful day*, might occasionally be encountered wending her way—in a towering head-dress, long-waisted gown, and powdered hair—to the public market, tripping on pattens if the day was wet, or pacing on high-heeled and toe-pointed shoes, under the shadow of a goodly-sized fan, if the sun was shining, or, as the old song says—

"Little was stown then, and less gae to waste—
Barely a miller for mice or for ratsens;
The thrifty housewife to the flesh-market paced,
Her equipage a'—just a guid pair o' pattens.

"Folk were as guude then, and friends were as leal,
Though coaches were scant, with their cattle-an-canterin',
Right air (early), we were tell't, by the housemaid or
child."

"Sic an' ye please, here's your lass and a lantern."

A few servant-girls—either encased in close-fitting, short-sleeved short-gowns, and plain white caps or *mutches*, or enveloped in scarlet *duffles*, and guiltless of shoes and stockings—might be observed, each carrying probably a basket, in the wake of her mistress, or bearing a couple of wooden *stoups* or pitchers for water, to be drawn from the few public wells which here and there abutted on the roadway; and towards the most favoured of these—that situated near the West Port—the majority of these female drudges were wending their joyous way, unconscious of the still undiscovered luxury of water-pipes, or the thousand and one advantages which have arisen from the modern appliances of hydraulic science. A few rude carts or cars might be seen moving along at a snail's pace during the day, and were by their masters—having no fear of any police before their eyes—left quietly on the street during the night. The roads throughout all Scotland were at this period so narrow and so bad as to resemble more the course of a rivulet than a highway, and consequently even few carts could go beyond the great highways. To country towns and villages goods were almost invariably carried in sacks on horseback; and the carriers from Glasgow to Edinburgh had baskets or creels on each side of the horses, and the cadger placed between them. With respect to anything like coach communication between distant parts of the country, that may be said to have been almost unknown. Journeys then, even between the most important cities, were both difficult and tedious. For, even so late as the year 1763, there was only one stage-coach in all broad Scotland in communication with London, and that 'set out' from Edinburgh only once every month, its journey thither occupying no less than from fifteen to eighteen days! At this period there was very rarely the rattle of a four-wheeled carriage heard in any quarter of the town, for the plain reason that there was only one gentleman's chariot kept in the city, and the only other vehicle that could be encountered was either some nobleman or gentleman's coach from the country—when it was certain to arouse the curiosity of the passing citizen, and excite the astonishment of the youthful urchin—or else the 'Edinburgh Heavy,' which, after ardently pursuing its course from morning's dawn, reached 'Auld Reekie,' 'God willing,' long after 'set of sun'!"

With this pleasant sketch of 'auld lang syne' is introduced the history of the first of the social fraternities which Dr. Strang chronicles—the Anderston Club. Anderston, now a busy manufacturing quarter of the city, was in those days a quiet village, where a select band used to meet to dine every Saturday. The founder and the soul of this club was the celebrated and eccentric mathematician, Professor Simson:—

"The Professor, like all individuals who have devoted their energies to the study of the exact sciences, was in everything precise to a fault. It was his rule to assert or believe nothing without Q. E. D.; and hence his life might be said to have been the very beau ideal of ratiocination. Upon

no occasion whatever, when absent from the walls of Alma Mater, was the Professor of Trigonometry ever at a loss to tell the exact number of paces that would bring him back to his own snug elbow chair. Invariably in his promenades did he note each step he took from home; and, although accosted by an acquaintance, was never put out of his reckoning, from the habit he had acquired of repeating, during the pauses of conversation, the precise number of paces he had journeyed. To his friends this love of mensuration often proved singular enough—to strangers it was sometimes absolutely ridiculous. As an instance of the latter kind, the following anecdote may be taken as an illustration. One Saturday, while proceeding towards Anderston, counting his steps as he was wont, the Professor was accosted by a person who, we may suppose, was unacquainted with his singular peculiarity. At this moment the worthy geometrical knew that he was just 573 paces from the College towards the snug parlour which was anon to prove the rallying point of the hen-broth amateurs; and when arrested in his progress kept repeating the mystic number, at stated intervals, as the only species of pneumonia then known. 'I beg your pardon,' said the personage, accosting the Professor, 'one word with you, if you please.' 'Most happy—573!' was the response. 'Nay,' rejoined the gentleman, 'merely one question.' 'Well,' added the Professor, '573!' 'You are really too polite,' interrupted the stranger; 'but from your known acquaintance with the late Dr. B—, and for the purpose of deciding a bet, I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether I am right in saying that that individual left five hundred pounds to each of his nieces?' 'Precisely,' replied the Professor—'573!' 'And there were only four nieces, were there not?' rejoined the querist. 'Exactly!' said the mathematician—'573!' The stranger, at the last repetition of the mystic sound, stared at the Professor, as if he were mad, and muttering sarcastically '573!' made a hasty obeisance and passed on. The Professor, seeing the stranger's mistake, hastily advanced another step, and cried after him, 'No, sir, four to be sure—574!' The gentleman was still further convinced of the mathematician's madness, and hurried forward, while the Professor paced on leisurely towards the west, and at length, happy in not being baulked in his calculation, sat down delighted amid the circle of the Anderston Club.

Here the mathematician ever made it a rule to throw algebra and arithmetic 'to the dogs,' save in so far as to discover the just quadratic equation and simple division of a bowl of punch. One thing alone in the Club he brought his mathematics to bear upon, and that was his glass. This had been constructed upon the truest principles of geometry for emptying itself easily, the stalks requiring to form but a very acute angle with the open lips, ere its whole contents had dropped into the oesophagus. One fatal day, however, Girzy, the black-eyed and dimpled-cheeked servant of the hostelry, in making arrangements for the meeting of the Club, allowed this favourite piece of crystal, as many black and blue-eyed girls have done before and since, to slip from her fingers and be broken. She knew the Professor's partiality for his favourite beaker, and thought of getting another, but the day was too far spent, and the Gallowgate, then the receptacle of such luxuries, was too far distant to procure one for that day's meeting of the fraternity. Had Verreville, the city of glass, been then where it has since stood, the mathematician's placid temper might not have been ruffled, nor might Girzy have found herself in so disagreeable a dilemma. The Club met—the hen-broth smoked in every platter—the few standard dishes disappeared, the Medoc was sipped, and was then succeeded, as usual, by a goodly-sized punch-bowl. The enticing and delicious compound was mixed, tasted, and pronounced nectar—the Professor, dreaming for a moment of some logarithm of Napier or problem of Euclid, pushed forward to the fount, unconsciously, the glass which stood before him, drew it back a brimful, and carried it to his lips, but lo! the increased angle at which the Professor was obliged

to raise his arm, raised him from his momentary reverie, and pulling the drinking-cup from his lips, as if it contained the deadliest henbane, exclaimed, 'What is this, Girzy, you have given me? I cannot drink out of this glass. Give me my own, you little minx. You might now well know that this is not mine,' holding up the crystal with a look of contempt. 'Weel a wat it is' I hae for,' Maister Simson,' answered Girzy, blushing. 'Hush, hush,' rejoined the mathematician, 'say not so; I know it is not my glass, for the outer edge of this touches my nose, and mine never did so.' The girl confessed the accident, and the Professor, though for some moments sadly out of humour, was at length appeased, and swallowed his herbet even at the risk of injuring his proboscis."

From that time a succession of similar fraternities had their passing notoriety, among which the most renowned were the Hodge Podge Club, the Morning and Evening Club, the Gaelic, the Meridian, the Beef-steak, the Accidental, the Medical, the Coul Club, and a number of others whose names and proceedings are now rescued from oblivion. Some of them were conducted with less order and decorum than others, and of two or three, such as the Gegg Club and the Banditti, the members were as mischievous and dangerous as the London Mohocks. Few of the Scottish celebrities in politics, literature, science, and art during the past century are unnoticed in these records. In one place we have the following sketch of the early days of Campbell the poet. After describing some of the notables of Glasgow at the beginning of the present century, Dr. Strang says:—

"While those well known and most respectable persons were, during the close of last century, filling the public eye, and exciting the public talk of Glasgow citizens, there was, about the same period, a fair and beautiful boy, with a mild and cheerful disposition, who might every day be met hurrying down the High-street, in a scarlet toga, and turning into the University gateway, as the tinkling bell of that ancient seminary was summoning the students to their class-rooms. The youth we allude to was the obscure Thomas Campbell, now the world-known poet, who at that period occupied a small room in a house on the north-west side of High-street, within which the dawning dreams of those 'Pleasures of Hope,' which he afterwards so well illustrated in his immortal verse, first flitted athwart his poetic fancy. It was in the solitude of this upper floor chamber, that, by dint of indomitable industry and undoubted genius, he fully mastered the difficulties of the Latin and Greek classics, and thereby gained not only every prize for which he contended at the University, but likewise won a bursary, for which he stood in no little need. It was also within this small apartment that he penned the poetical version of the Greek plays of Aristophanes and Aeschylus, and particularly that of *The Clouds*, which, at the time, was accounted the very best performance that had ever been presented within the walls of the College. Little did he imagine when, for seven years, he was pacing the High-street, the unobserved of the crowd which even then thronged that bustling locality, that he should one day return to be 'the observed of all observers,' and that his progress to take possession of the Rectorial Chair of his own Alma Mater should more resemble the greeting of a sovereign than that of a poet."

Of the theatrical entertainments of a former generation some interesting notices are given. Speaking of the Dunlop-street theatre, which was opened in 1782:—

"Never, perhaps, were the dramas of Shakespeare, the tragedies of Otway and Rowe, or the comedies of Cumberland and Sheridan, produced more effectively, than on these boards, and never were the characters better sustained. When we mention that, many times and oft, Mrs. Siddons, the Kembles, and George Frederick Cooke, enacted the

leading personages of the Tragedy, while Mrs. Jordan, Miss Farren, Miss Duncan, Mr. King, Jack Bannister, Rock, and Irish Johnston, were the representatives of the Comic Muse, on the Dunlop-street stage, it will be readily conceived how so many in Glasgow were then found to acknowledge the truth of one of Thomson's 'Winter' amusements, when he says:—

"Dread o'er the scene the ghost of Hamlet stalks,
Othello rages, poor Monimia mourns,
And Belvidera pours her soul in love;
Terror alarms the breast; the comely tear
Steals on the cheek; or else the comic tear
Holds to the world a picture of itself,
And raises sly the fair impartial laugh."

Although Mr. Jackson, from time to time, endeavoured both to improve and enlarge the Dunlop-street theatre, it was found, soon after the commencement of the present century, to be altogether too small and paltry for the growing theatrical taste of Glasgow. The consequence was, that a subscription was opened for the erection of a more spacious house; and in the course of a very short time no less a sum than 7000*l.* was raised for this purpose. Ground was at once feued from the Corporation, near the head of Queen-street, for a site; and an edifice was erected thereon, which, whether for exterior or interior elegance, was scarcely surpassed by any of the London theatres, and for which patent was obtained from the Crown. This house was opened by a most excellent company in 1804; and it is only just to say, that from the time when the curtain first rose till 1829—when it was shrivelled up amid the flames which consumed the house, and reduced all within to ashes—*'theatrical stars'* were not lacking to wake the feelings or rouse the laughter of those who visited it. It was here that Kean first enunciated in Scotland, amid breathless silence, 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer!—that Miss O'Neil, as *Mrs. Beverley*, roused the feelings to such a pitch, as nightly to cause ladies to be carried out insensible from the boxes—that Miss Stevens' siren voice first charmed the Glasgow musicante—that John Sinclair aided her in the duets in *Rob Roy* and *Guy Mannerly*—that Miss M. Tree drew forth a never-failing encore after her 'Home, sweet home!'—and that Madame Catalani first, and many times afterwards, exhibited the powers of her unrivalled vocalisation, and excited that never-to-be-forgotten burst of patriotic approbation, when pouring out, in triumphant notes, above band and chorus, 'Britannia rules the waves!'"

Of Kean's first appearance in Scotland, Dr. Strang gives a personal reminiscence:—

"We shall never forget the terrific squeeze we had in forcing ourselves into the pit on the evening of Mr. Kean's first appearance in Glasgow or in Scotland. The boxes had been all taken for weeks before, and even temporary boxes were erected on the stage for the chief devotees of the histrionic art. Professor Young, of Greek celebrity, occupied one of these; and never shall we forget his little portly figure on that occasion, with his eye piercing through an opera-glass that he held in one hand, while he thumped on the box with the other. Francis Jeffrey and several of the Edinburgh literati were also present, Mr. Kean having, from some quarrel with the Edinburgh managers, refused to go at that time to the Scottish metropolis."

Although the more boisterous scenes and incidents of social life in Glasgow are no longer witnessed, and more refined and gentle customs prevail than when the punch-bowl was the centre of all cheerfulness, the citizens have lost none of the spirit of energy, intelligence, and hospitality which characterized their ancestors. The intemperance and coarseness which too much marked the proceedings of the clubs of last century are now more rarely met with; and as formerly the bad, so let us hope now that the good qualities of the upper classes of society will exert their influence on the general habits and character of the population.

NOTICES.

The British Empire, Historical, Biographical, and Geographical. With an Introductory Essay by E. S. Creasy, M.A. Griffin and Co.

On the title-page of this volume there is a most imposing array of contributors, including Sir Archibald Alison, Sir David Brewster, Mr. Charles Knight, Professor Nichol, Professor Spalding, Mr. Wornum—about twenty names in all. From the more detailed statement of the contents, it appears that these numerous contributors have only supplied articles to the biographical portion of the work, the Synopsis of British History, forming Part I. of the volume, being the work of Mr. Samuel Neil, Rector of Moffat Academy, and the Geographical Dictionary of the British Empire, forming Part III. of the volume, being compiled by Mr. James Bryce, one of the masters of the High School of Glasgow. The combination of a gazetteer of the British empire with a manual of history and of biography is a novel attempt, and is carried out successfully, an immense amount of varied information, instructive for reading and useful for reference, being comprised in a single volume. The introductory essay by Professor Creasy gives a very good summary of the ethnology, language, institutions, and characteristics of the English nation. In a volume of so great bulk and variety errors are to be expected, though we have been pleased with the general accuracy and sufficiency of the information. A general editor or competent reviser would have prevented the appearance of some of the errors that have escaped notice.

Poems. By William Parkinson, M.A., Rector of Langenhoe, Essex. Bell and Dally.

THERE are some pleasing pieces of descriptive and meditative poetry in this little volume. The sketches of certain localities, such as Averham, Birkland, Southwell, Newark, are not likely to interest strangers, but there are other poems in which, from local objects, more general thoughts and feelings are suggested. Such are the lines on,—

THE CEMETERY, KENS GREEN.

"Is this thy realm, O Death? Amid these boughs
Hast thou adorned thy everlasting throne?
Is it for thee they bloom, those wretched flowers,
Beguiling thy deep sadness of its moan?

"Is it for thee they rise, those sculptur'd urns?
That form, whose beauty, struggling through the vail
Of woes, too sad for tears, ceaselessly burns
On memory's page the sorrow of its tale?

"I cannot trace thy path, relentless king,
Or find a vestige of thy secret way.—
The grass is green as in the birth of Spring;
How did it feel thy tread and not decay?

"I cannot see thy dark and grisly form
Beneath the twilight of the cedar's shade;
Here are no spectral fantasies, no swarm
Of dire forebodings making us afraid.

"We do not seem to commune with the dead,
Or hear mysterious whispers from the tomb;
The soft turf sounds not hollow to our tread,
The chequer'd shades are conscious of no gloom.

"No painful thought of desolation creeps
Over our feelings as we linger here;
Even the trailing willow, as it weeps,
Catches a gleam of hope on every tear.

"The cypress shade, though consecrate to death,
The yew-tree, harp of spirits pass'd away,
Through which they seem melodiously to breathe
The treasur'd memories of life's short day,

"So beautiful they grow, so deeply green,
So full of youth, serenity, and light.
They tell no tale of joys that once have been,
But now have ceased to be: not theirs dull night;

"Not theirs the falling leaf, or leafless bough
That moans its sorrow to th' autumnal blast;
Not theirs the swift decay, that with a glow
Of splendour mocks the form it comes to waste.

"Alike to them Spring's transitory morn,
Or Summer's golden ray on wood or hill,
Autumn's bright footstep on the waving corn,
Or Winter's stern approach and breezes chill.

"They know no change, or with the changing hour
Gain for their fadless leaf a deeper dye,
And stand, though storms and cloudy tempests lour,
Emblems of life and immortality."

Among the miscellaneous subjects are lines on the death of Lord George Bentinck, on Miss Nightingale, Walmer Castle, and several on the events of the war.

A Handbook to the Marine Aquarium. By Philip Henry Gosse. J. Van Voorst.

In a former volume Mr. Gosse gave interesting and accurate accounts of the structure, habits, and manners of the tenants of a marine aquarium. The closing chapter contained a few directions how to form and maintain this novel and amusing kind of museum of animated life. That chapter is now extended, and appears as a 'Handbook to the Marine Aquarium.' It contains ample and clear instructions for constructing, stocking, and maintaining a tank, and for collecting plants and animals. Mr. Gosse gives the results of his own experience in the successful management of aquaria, and his directions will enable others to enjoy the pleasures derived from such collections.

SUMMARY.

VOLUME the Second of the *Handbook of Natural Philosophy*, by Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. (Walton and Maberly), contains treatises on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Heat. The first volume was on Mechanics; the third will treat of Optics; and the fourth of Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics; the whole forming a complete course of natural philosophy, intended for popular reading, or for educational use in the higher classes in schools. Dr. Lardner's style is singularly clear, and well adapted for a work in which the facts of science are expounded in ordinary language, with as little use as possible of mathematical symbols. Special attention is given to the application of the various branches of physics to the industrial arts and the practical business of life. The work is profusely illustrated.

In 'Orr's Circle of the Sciences,' a publication embracing a more extensive range of subjects, two of the recent volumes are on *Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography*, by Professor Ansted, Professor Tennant, and the Rev. Walter Mitchell; and the continuation of the Treatise on Organic Nature, as a System of Natural History, on the Study of Botany and Zoology. Volume II., *Vertebrated Animals*, by Edward Smith, M.D., and W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. (W. S. Orr and Co., Houlston and Stoneman). In the former volume the sketch of Geology is by Professor Ansted, of Mineralogy by Professor Tennant, and Crystallography by Mr. Mitchell. The practical applications of Geology to water supply, mineral fuel, mining, and other economic uses, are fully treated, and some discoveries of greater novelty appear, as in regard to the relations of geology and landscape painting, a subject deserving the attention of artists. In the description of minerals, the arrangement of the collection in the British Museum is followed, as affording peculiar facilities of reference to the student. The volume of Natural History, by Dr. Smith and Mr. Dallas, is the third of the series, the first being on Botany, and the second on Invertebrated Animals. The work is throughout illustrated with excellent wood-cuts.

With a view to the more speedy completion of the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, edited by Dr. William Smith (Walton and Maberly, and Murray), the remaining quarterly parts are to contain, on an average, twelve sheets, with the price of each increased a third. The work is now well advanced, the letter P being finished in Part Fourteenth. The articles Palestine, Phenicia, Pompeii, and others in that number, are very carefully prepared. The dictionary will be completed next autumn.

A story, entitled *The Planter's Victim; or, Incidents of American Slavery*, with illustrations (Trübner and Co.), belongs to the class of literature to which the success of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has given wide popularity. The present work presents striking pictures of the 'peculiar institution' of the United States of America. The author is a native of a slave state, and assures his readers that nothing is described

or narrated in the book which has not had its counterpart in real fact. Slavery, as it exists in America, is here depicted with undisguised and unsparing fidelity.

In the Parlour Library (Hodgson), appears *Mount Sorel; or, the Heiress of the De Veres*, a tale, by the author of 'Emilia Wyndham.' *Nellie of Truro*, a tale of American life, is published in Low's cheap series of volumes (S. Low, Son, and Co.). In a series of books, entitled *The Amusing Library* (Lambert and Co.), two volumes of striking tales for young people are entitled *Tales and Traditions of the Netherlands*, partly legendary, partly historical; and *Sea Stories*, tales of adventure, peril, and escape on the Atlantic Ocean, including sketch of Columbus, founded on Lamartine's memoir in the 'Portraits of Distinguished Men.'

An American tale for little people, *A Christmas Wreath*, by Ella Rodman (Trübner and Co.), pleasantly inculcates useful moral lessons.

A useful little work of reference is *Le Censeur; or, English Errors in Speaking French*, by Mlle. E. D. G. (Rolandi).

A little treatise on *The Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption*, by Henry McCormick, M.D., of Belfast (Longman and Co.), discusses in a popular yet scientific manner a subject in which too many non-professional readers in this country are deeply concerned. A lecture on *Healthy Respiration*, by Stephen H. Ward, M.D., London (Van Voorst), invites attention to sanitary questions, chiefly affecting the residents in large towns, with general hints on the protection of health as far as connected with good ventilation and cleanliness. In a brief treatise, entitled *Practical Hints for Investing Money*, by Francis Playford, sworn broker (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a plain and concise explanation is given of the mode of transacting business on the Stock Exchange, with much statistical matter bearing upon the government funds, foreign stocks, railway shares, and other fields for the judicious investment of money. An Appendix, on the fluctuation of consols, presents a view of the influence of political and public events on the funds since the middle of last century to our own time.

In *Hardwicke's Shilling Peacock* for 1856, and in *Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons*, compiled by Edward Walford, Esq., M.A. (Hardwicke), besides correct and complete lists of the members of both houses of the legislature, with personal, biographical, and family notices, a variety of useful information is given, such as is usually found in works of larger price and pretensions.

A new annual of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, and arboriculture, *The British Year-Book for the Country* for 1856 (Longman and Co.), edited by C. Macintosh, Esq., author of 'The Book of the Garden,' and T. Lindley Kemp, M.D., author of 'Agricultural Physiology,' contains a variety of practical matter for all who are concerned with rural economy. A *Catechism of Practical Agriculture*, by Henry Stephens, F.R.S., author of the 'Book of the Farm' (Blackwood and Sons), gives useful instruction, in the form of question and answer, on the principles and practice of agriculture.

An American volume, *Meister Karl's Sketch Book*, by Charles G. Leland (Trübner and Co.), consists of miscellaneous sketches of life and travel, some of which are entertaining; but the book is both in matter and style often too coarse, and has the epicurean levity without the humour of Rabelais, of whom the writer seems to be an admirer.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book, 3rd edition, 12mo, 3s. Carr's (T. S.) *Greece*, 3rd edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Casper, 18mo, boards, 1s. 6d. Chapman's (W.) French Grammar, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d. Chitty's Forms of Proceeding in Queen's Bench, 2s. 10s. Archibald's Practice, 2 vols, royal 12mo, £2 8s. Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1856, 32mo, cloth, 4s. 6d. Dublin University Calendar, 1856, 12mo, cloth, 5s. Edwards's (S. W. C.) Elementary Latin Grammar, new ed., 2s. 6d. Fairbairn's (W.) Useful Information for Engineers, 18s. Gilbert the Adventurer, 12mo, cloth, 2s. Harry Coverdale's *Courtship*, 2s. 9vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. Hoare's (E. N.) English Roots, 2nd edition, 12mo, 4s. 6d.

Huber's (J. C. D.) *Selections of German Poetry*, cloth, 5s. Hughes's *Reading Lessons*, 3rd Book, fcap, cloth, 8s. 6d. Jagoe's (J.) *Ocular Spectres*, 2s., 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. Lectures to Ladies, 2nd edition, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Milner's (Rev. T.) *Russia*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. Noble's (Rev. S.) *Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures*, 5s. 6d. Notes and Queries, 4to, cloth, Vol. 12, 10s. 6d. Our Tent in the Crimea, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. Pincock's *English Grammar*, 5th edition, 12mo, bound, 4s. 6d. Grammar of Ancient Geography and History, 4s. 6d. — Modern Geography and History, 6s. 6d. Poetry Book for National Schools, 12mo, cloth, 1s. Power's (M. A.) *Evelyn Forrester*, 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d. Principles of Ethics, crown 8vo, sewed, 2s. Richardson on *Warming*, 4s., 8vo, cloth, 3rd edition, 7s. 6d. Ruskin's (J.) *Modern Painters*, Vol. 3, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 18s. Smith's (E.) *Key to Arithmetic*, post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. Sterry's (J.) *Asian Chiefs*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 2s. Traveler's Library, Vol. 46, cloth, 2s. 6d. — part 95, sewed, 1s.

Twiss's *Two Introductory Lectures on International Law*, 4s. Whittingham's *Expedition against Russian Settlements*, 10s. 6d. Widow Bedott's *Papers*, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Winnie and I, post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. Wintz's (Rev. A.) *First German Book*, fcap, 8vo, cloth, 5s. Wright's (H. G.) *Headaches*, 12mo, 2s. 6d.

DR. THOMSON.

THE late Rev. James Thomson, D.D., of Eccles, was born in May, 1768, at Crief, in Perthshire. After obtaining the elements of a classical education at the parish school, at the age of sixteen Mr. James Thomson went to College at Edinburgh, where he speedily acquired the friendship of Professors Hardie and Finlayson, the latter of whom was distinguished for the kindness and assistance which he afforded to young men of ability in their early progress. After being licensed to preach, he frequently acted as assistant to his uncle, the Rev. John Ewan, minister of Whittingham, in East Lothian. During his connexion with that county he was in the habit of meeting John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' in company with Anderson of Whitburgh. The latter used to joke with John Home, and remind him of the time when he was a prisoner in the army of the Pretender. Anderson was a supporter of the unfortunate Prince Charles, and after the defeat of the Highlanders, was obliged to remain in concealment for a year. During that period Anderson was apprehended on suspicion (by mistake) of robbing the mail, and when he was conducted to prison he was placed among the general criminals, who crowded around him, and asked him if he was sent there for high treason, never supposing, from his appearance, that he could have been guilty of an inferior offence. In 1795, Mr. James Thomson became colleague with the late Dr., afterwards Bishop, Gleig, in the editorship of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' having succeeded the late Bishop Walker in the office, and during his connexion with that publication, wrote the articles—Thomas Ruddiman, Scripture, Septuagint, Spectre, Suicide, Superstition, Thrashing, Water,—being all composed in the year 1796. The article Scripture was republished in several of the subsequent editions, and is a very valuable résumé of the history of the peculiarities and sources of the books of the Old and New Testaments. When editing this great work, he had a fine house, with coal and candle, and 50/- a-year, with payment for his articles, 3/- 3/- per sheet, remuneration for which, however, he never claimed. The house was the most northerly on the east of the Advocate's Close, the windows looking to the New Town. Mr. Thomson edited an edition of the 'Spectator,' and wrote the biographies of the authors, which are still prefixed to many editions of that work. He wrote likewise a work entitled 'The Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the New Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France,' 8vo, 1799, which met with a rapid sale. Having become tutor to Stirling of Kippen-davie, he placed his brother, the late Dr. Thomas Thomson, afterwards the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, in his own situation on the 'Encyclopaedia.' He had taught his brother arithmetic and Latin, and had sent him to the grammar school of Stirling, then presided over by Dr. Doig, the friend of Lord Kames, and the author of 'Letters on the Savage State.' It is an honourable trait in the character

of Dr. Doig, that when asked to receive his fees from the elder brother, he requested that he might be allowed to be compensated by the younger brother, when the latter should have entered upon life, and been enabled to disburse the debt from his own resources. It is almost unnecessary to state that the obligation was so liquidated most scrupulously. During his residence in Edinburgh he likewise attended the medical classes, and became a volunteer, regularly attending to his military duties. He used to relate an anecdote of Dr. Gregory, who was in the same corps, that having been found somewhat awkward at drill, Sergeant Gould expressed an opinion that he would never become a soldier, and recommended that he should be made an officer. The sergeant, a man of genuine loyalty, was once asked by the worthy doctor why the left leg was always lifted first in marching? "Because," replied the indignant sergeant, "it is his Majesty's orders." Mr. Thomson was an active member of the Forenoon or Saturday Select Theological Society, and acted as its secretary. He was also a member of the Select Society for General Subjects, which consisted of six individuals—Dr. John Barclay, Dr. Miller, Dr. James Thomson, Dr. Thomas Thomson, Mr. James Mill, the historian of India, and a gentleman, afterwards minister of Carlisle. This was a most interesting association, as being the origin of valuable results to science and literature.

Drs. Barclay and Thomas Thomson commenced as lecturers in Edinburgh on their respective branches of science, while James Mill obtained a tutorship in the family of a Scottish nobleman in East Lothian. But such a position was scarcely compatible with the independence of his mind, for having given offence to the heads of the family by drinking the health at table of one of the junior female members of the house, he gave up his situation, determined to trust to his pen and his own exertions. Having consulted with his friends of the Select Society, he was advised by Dr. Thomas Thomson, to whom and his brother he was particularly attached, to try his fortune in London; and, after due deliberation, young Mill started for the metropolis, where he arrived in the beginning of 1802, without friends or patrons. Having obtained, however, by some means, an introduction to Dr. Bissett, a literary character of the day, he wrote to Dr. Thomas Thomson that this gentleman had promised to recommend him. "I told him," says Mill, in a MS. letter which has never been published, "that I could get a recommendation to Dr. Gifford, and he advised me to lose no time in going to him, as he might have it in his power to employ me one week, but not if I waited to another; he said that Dr. Gifford was a particular friend of his, and he would mention me to him likewise. But I depend most of all upon your recommendation (Dr. Thomas Thomson), because I have nobody here who knows me as a scholar, and can vouch for either my talents or my attention. I am extremely ambitious to remain here, which I feel to be so much the best scene for a man of letters, that you can have no notion of it till you are upon the spot. You get an ardour and a spirit of adventurousness which you never can get an idea of among our over-cautious countrymen at home. Here everybody applauds the most romantic scheme you can form. In Scotland everybody represses you if you but propose to step out of the beaten track. On the idea of remaining here I have even formed schemes for you and me already. If you were here, and we had made to ourselves something of a name, which I think we surely might do, what would hinder us to produce a periodical work of our own, of any description we might approve. I am sure we might make it more interesting than anything which is published at present, and the profits of these things, when they have a quick sale, are immense." The result of this communication was a letter of introduction from Dr. Thomas Thomson to Dr. Gifford, although the former was personally unknown to Gifford, and only beginning to be known to the scientific world by his article on chemistry in the Supple-

ment to the *Encyclopaedia*. The idea of the periodical thus started by Mill was carried into execution on the 1st of January of the following year, when the 'Literary Journal, a Review of Literature, Science, Manners, and Politics,' made its appearance, being published weekly, at the price of one shilling, transmissible by means of a stamp through the post. The paper was edited by Mr. Mill, who wrote the political and general articles, while the scientific department was managed by Dr. Thomas Thomson, and the Philosophy of Mind and Literature by Mr. James Thomson. "I am happy," says Mr. Mill to Dr. Thomas Thomson, "you have got so good a hand to execute our article, Literature, as your brother, and hope he will not be sparing in his communications. I wish, however, that he would not confine his review to the Philosophy of Mind, but embrace the whole of the subjects belonging to that article. I do fear the capability of our labourers here." Mr. J. Thomson's first article appeared on the 20th of January, 1803, and is entitled the Philosophy of the Mind. It is characterized by a clear and transparent style, well worthy of being studied by our metaphysical students of the present day, who too frequently cultivate the mystic phrasology without the depth of true philosophy. In this paper he classifies everything belonging to the human mind into two great parts:—1. The powers of thinking, which are generally attended with belief: and, 2. The desires which prompt to action in order to accomplish some end. The first he states had hitherto received no name, and he proposes to term it Intellectual Philosophy, while the second comprehends Moral Philosophy. This journal continued its existence for several years, Mr. Thomson continuing his contributions to it till 1805, when he was presented by the Crown to the parish of Eccles, where he devoted himself with unceasing energy to the study of his Bible, which he considered to constitute theology, and to the duties of his parish. In the earlier years of his ministry he was in the habit of merely making notes for his discourses, but latterly he wrote them out with great care; and after obtaining an assistant and successor, he devoted his time, from his eightieth to his eighty-seventh year, to revising and re-writing them, and brought many of them out at a great personal expense, in his three volumes on the *Acts of the St. Luke*, and in his volume on the *Acts of the Apostles*. In 1842, Dr. Thomson received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of St. Andrews, and in the same year was presented with a splendid testimonial, in the form of a silver urn, by the landowners and parishioners. He continued to perform his parochial duties, with the exception of preaching, till 1847, in his eightieth year, when he went to live in Edinburgh, where he remained till 1854. During the last year he resided with his eldest son in London, where he breathed his last on the 28th November, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and fifty first of his ministry. Dr. Thomson was a model of a Christian pastor and gentleman, and was looked up to by a large circle of relations and friends with love and veneration. He was most benevolent and kind to the poor, was a generous contributor to all the schemes of the Church, and to the Bible Society from an early period, under the title of 'A Friend near the Tweed.' He lived to see his eldest son, Dr. R. D. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and his nephew, Dr. Thomas Thomson, Superintendent of the East India Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, occupying prominent positions in their respective sciences, both having been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of London, while his second son, James Thomson, Esq., was recently chairman of the Government Bank of Madras. Dr. Thomson married in 1805 the eldest daughter of Captain James Skene of Aberdeen, the second son of George Skene, Esq. of Skene. She died in 1851, being the last of the name of that ancient family in the direct line, the estates being now in possession of the Earl of Fife, the grandson of her uncle.

A REMA
since enteri
of Civili
Britain
the ad
dent o
the gre
describ
Britain
comple
tran ch
enough
iron a
been 2
amount
short y
fourth
land w
rial ad
with t
of the
penetr
more t
viaduct
the es
tain th
and a
James
run a
150,00
The en
London
to Ab
officer
annual
minut
20 ton
supply
town
most
count
senge
senge
old co
and f
day t
require
The r
20,21
in wh
contin
had b
The r
require
of sl
annu
and 1
5000
at a
shou
was
histo
annu
beca
mitt
rega
of th
late
whic
cum
were
indu
as p
than
pass
state
five
But
fare
fars
fars

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

A REMARKABLE statement was made a few nights since by Mr. Stephenson, on the occasion of his entering upon the Presidency of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the railway system of Britain. After a complimentary allusion to the addresses of his predecessors, the President observed that he would apply himself to the great question of British railways, which were described as spreading, like a network, over Great Britain and Ireland, to the extent of 8,054 miles completed;—thus, in length, they exceeded the ten chief rivers of Europe united, and more than enough of single rails were laid to make a belt of iron around the globe. The cost of these lines had been 286,000,000£.—equal to one-third of the amount of the national debt. Already, in two short years, there had been spent more than one-fourth of 286 millions in the war in which England was engaged; yet how small were the material advantages obtained by the war in comparison with the results secured by railways. The extent of the railway works was remarkable;—they had penetrated the earth with tunnels to the extent of more than fifty miles;—there were eleven miles of viaduct in the vicinity of the metropolis alone;—the earth-works measured 550,000,000 of cubic yards;—St. Paul's in comparison with the mountain this earth would rear, would be but as a pigmy beside a giant, for it would form a pyramid a mile and a half in height, with a base larger than St. James's Park. Eighty millions of train miles were run annually on the railways, 5,000 engines, and 150,000 vehicles composed the working stock. The engines, in a straight line, would extend from London to Chatham—the vehicles, from London to Aberdeen; and the companies employed 90,400 officers and servants; whilst the engines consumed annually 2,000,000 tons of coals, so that in every minute of time 4 tons of coal flashed into steam 20 tons of water,—an amount sufficient for the supply of the domestic and other wants of the town of Liverpool. The coal consumed was almost equal to the whole amount exported to foreign countries, and to one-half of the annual consumption of London. In 1854, 111 millions of passengers were conveyed on railways; each passenger travelling an average of twelve miles. The old coaches carried an average of ten passengers, and for the conveyance of 300,000 passengers a day twelve miles each, there would have been required at least 10,000 coaches and 120,000 horses. The receipts of the railways in 1854 amounted to 20,215,000£., and there was no instance on record in which the receipts of a railway had not been of continuous growth, even where portions of its traffic had been abstracted by competition, or new lines. The wear and tear was great; 20,000 tons of iron required to be replaced annually; and 26 millions of sleepers annually perished; 300,000 trees were annually felled to make good the loss of sleepers; and 300,000 trees could be grown on little less than 5000 acres of forest-land. The President considered, at some length, how these annual depreciations should be met. The principle of a renewal fund was questionable. After a certain period in the history of every railway, deterioration reached an annual average, and as that annual depreciation became a charge, as fixed and certain as the cost of fuel, or the salaries of officers, it should be admitted as an annual charge against receipts. As regarded fares, the interests of the companies and of the public were identical; companies must regulate fares by the consideration of the circumstances which produced the largest revenue, and the circumstances which produced the largest revenue were those which induced the greatest number of individuals to travel. Nothing was so profitable as passenger traffic, as it cost less in every way than goods, and an average train would carry 200 passengers. The cost of running a train was overstated at 15 pence per mile, and 100 passengers at five-eighths of a penny per mile produced 5s. 2d. But this argument did not imply, that in all cases fares should be fixed at a minimum. Minimum fares were most profitable on short routes; but the

public were too much occupied to be tempted by minimum fares to undertake long journeys. High rates of speed, and increased comforts were then required, and these might be charged for. Every case, therefore, should be treated in consideration of its local circumstances. The postal facilities afforded by railways were very great. But for their existence, Mr. Rowland Hill's plan never could have been effectually carried out. Railways afforded the means of carrying bulk, which would have been fatal to the old mail coaches. Every Friday night, at present, when the weekly papers were transmitted, 8 or 10 vans were now required for Post Office bags on the North Western Railway, and this use of eight or ten railway vans implied at the least the employment of 14 or 15 mail coaches, and the expenses of 14 or 15 mail coaches to Birmingham could never have been sustained by a penny postage. For this great blessing, therefore, the nation had to thank the railways. They were the great engines for the diffusion of knowledge. Government never could have carried 'The Times,' of its present size, on the same terms by the old mail coach. The Parliamentary blue books never would have been printed; for except by canal or by waggon they could not have been distributed, and if they could not have been circulated, they would have been useless. Nevertheless, the Post Office did not appear to treat railways with all the consideration they were entitled to expect. Great services were required, and in return, it had been contended that no profit should be allowed to the railway companies, except as carriers and workers of the line. Railway companies were, therefore, indifferent to postal traffic; which was shown to be a serious disadvantage to the public. At present the Post Office competed with railways as carriers of book parcels,—a principle which might be extended still further, but not without injustice and hardship to the railways. Parliamentary legislation for railways was full of incongruities and absurdities, which were graphically described and illustrated. The Acts of Parliament which railways had been forced to obtain, had cost the public fourteen millions sterling. But this was shown to be the exclusive fault of Parliament itself, and of the system it enforced. The legislation of Parliament had made railways pay seventy millions of money to landowners for land and property; yet almost every estate traversed by a railway had been greatly improved in value. Parliament had taxed the companies in favour of the landowners, for what was called 'severance.' Claims for compensation for 'severance' were based on theories which were wholly ideal and imaginary. No one had ever been able to show a practical loss by 'severance,' and the claim was often made as 'customary,' where it was even admitted that no ground for it existed. The remedy which suggested itself for this state of things was one which Parliament was not likely to grant. A competent tribunal was wanted; and Parliament was incompetent. Neither its practical experience, its time, nor its system, were adapted for railway legislation. If a mixed commission could be organized, to consist of practical men of acknowledged legal, commercial, and mechanical ability, there might be some chance of railway business being efficiently conducted. But it was admitted that there was little hope of any such concession. Railway management was next considered, and shown to be completely anomalous. Parliament had legislated for railways as toll-taking companies; but every direction was obliged to embark in enterprises foreign to the parliamentary objects of the railway itself. This produced serious dilemmas. As long as dividends were kept up the Directors were popular, however illegal their acts; but the moment dividends fell, the Directors, however energetic, wise, or prudent, were visited by the shareholders and the public with all the penalties of having exceeded the letter of the law. Men whose reputations were at stake were consequently unwilling to incur the risk of becoming railway directors; and the most enlightened managers and shareholders were revolving in their own minds how the dilemma could be escaped. It was suggested, that advantage might be taken of

the Limited Liability Act, or of some analogous measure, to enable a limited number of men of business to take lines of railway from shareholders, on leases, subject to certain conditions and terms. A few of the lessees would then constitute themselves managers; and, being free from apprehensions on account of shareholders,—of external interference, or of personal liabilities, they would be able fully to work the line, and enter into those enterprises necessary for its development and essential to its prosperity. A large profit would accrue to those who took the line and managed it with vigour and economy; whilst shareholders would derive great advantages from the certainty of receiving fixed dividends, and from the enhancement of the value of their property, and practical security would be afforded to the public, whilst their best interests would be consulted. The electric telegraph—that offspring and indispensable companion of railways—was next considered. Seven thousand two hundred miles of telegraph, or thirty-six thousand miles of wires were laid down at least. Three thousand people were continually employed, and more than a million of public messages were annually flashed along this "silent highway." To the working of railways, the telegraph had become essential. The needle was capable of indicating, at every station, whether the line was clear, or blocked, or if accident had anywhere occurred. The telegraph could, therefore, do the work of additional rails, by imparting instantaneous information to the officers, and enabling them to augment the traffic over those portions of the line to which their duty might apply. It also enabled large savings to be effected in rolling stock, by affording the means of supplying such stock to any station at which it was needed, from some other station where it had accumulated and was not wanted. The mode in which this system was worked was described, and its simplicity was commended. As a perpetual current was passing through the wires, the guard, or engine-driver had only to break the train-wire, in case of accident, and the officers at the nearest station were instantaneously apprised that something was wrong and that assistance was needed. Some statistics were given, to show that the business of the Electric Telegraph Company had increased fifty-fold in seven years. Railway accidents occurred to passengers in the first half of 1854 in the proportion of one accident to every 7,195,843 travellers. Ladies and gentlemen could scarcely 'sit at home at ease' with the impunity with which it appeared that they could travel by railway. How frequent, comparatively, were the accidents in the street; how fearful the misadventures to those 'who go down to the sea in ships.' Yet Parliament had seen fit to legislate expressly for accidents by railway, without legislating in the same way for accidents from other sorts of locomotion. This was unfair to railways, and ill-calculated to afford protection to the public where it was most needed. Lord Campbell's Act, also, measured men's lives by a class standard. The family of a high public functionary would get large compensation, whilst the family of the poor working-man would get nothing. The practical tendency of this law was to retard the adoption of low fares. Railway managers were compelled to consider, not only what they might gain, but what they might lose; and the larger the number of passengers, the greater the risk of accident to some one of them. The companies were practically obliged to insure the life of every person who travelled on their line, without being able to apportion the premiums to the risks incurred. The results of railways were astounding.—90,000 men were employed directly, and upwards of 40,000 collaterally; 130,000 men, with their wives and families, represented a population of 500,000 souls; so that 1 in 50 of the entire population of the kingdom might be said to be dependent upon railways! The annual receipt of railways now reached twenty millions; or nearly half the amount of the ordinary revenue of the state. If railway intercourse were suspended, the same amount of traffic could not be carried on under a cost of sixty millions per annum;

so that forty millions a-year were saved by railways. To the public 'time is money,' and, in point of time, a further saving was effected; for on every journey averaging twelve miles in length an hour was saved to 111 millions of passengers per annum, which was equal to 38,000 years in the life of a man working eight hours a-day; and allowing an average of 3s. per diem for his work, this additional saving was two millions a-year. The moral results of railways were equally remarkable; railways were equalizing the value of land throughout the kingdom, by bringing distant properties practically nearer to the centre of consumption, and by facilitating the transit of manures; thus enabling poor lands to compete with superior soils. The stimulus afforded to national industry was exemplified by the progress of the boiler-plate manufacture; and the increased comforts afforded to the people were illustrated by the extraordinary progress of the fish trade, and the development of the inland coal traffic. It was observed, that before railways existed internal communication was restricted by physical circumstances; the canal traffic was dependent on the supply of water at the summit levels, and upon the vicissitudes of seasons of either drought or frost. Railway communication was free from all these difficulties, and every obstacle that nature had opposed, science had hitherto effectually surmounted. The address concluded with some words of practical application. The duty devolved on Civil Engineers of improving and perfecting this vast system. Every farthing saved on the train mileage of the kingdom, was 80,000l. a-year gained to railway companies. There was therefore ample field for economical appliances, and therefore no economical arrangement, however trifling, was to be neglected. Nothing would afford the President greater satisfaction, than that from his observations some sound practical improvement should result to a system with which his name, in consequence of his father's works, had been so largely associated; for however extensive his own connexion with railways, all he had known, and all he had himself done, was due to the parent whose memory he cherished and revered.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SIR HENRY ELLIS has addressed a letter to Mr. Deputy Lott, intimating that if the London corporation have any mayoralty proclamations to spare from the city archives, they would form an acceptable addition to the library of the British Museum.

"British Museum, Dec. 24, 1855.

"My dear Mr. Lott,—Looking over some papers of mine the other evening, I found a memorandum of a collection of printed proclamations here in what was King George III.'s library, one volume of which contained separately those of the Lord Mayors of London in regard of municipal regulations of the city from 1595 to 1675. I consider them very curious, as my memorandum will show, and I conclude that, except to persons who have access to the city archives and can see the original orders, they must be, to a certain extent, at least, unknown. I have never seen or heard of any other such collection of the mayoralty proclamations.

"If I am wrong, and any printed proclamations of a later date of the kind have been kept, and can be spared, the Lord Mayor would do a kind service to our library by allowing them to be sent to us. They would form a valuable addition of broadsides of curious reference for future historians of London.

"I send you my memorandum of those in the King's Library, which please return, as I have no copy of it, but you are right welcome to take a copy if you like.

"Yours most sincerely,

"To T. Lott, Esq." "HENRY ELLIS."

The death of Sir T. Livingston Mitchell, the Australian traveller and surveyor, is announced. He joined the army in the Peninsula when only sixteen, and served on Wellington's staff to the close of the war. He was sent back to survey the battle-fields of the Peninsula. His model of the Lower Pyrenees is in the United Service Museum, Whitehall. In 1827 he was sent to survey Eastern Australia, having the appointment of Deputy-Surveyor-General, under Mr. Oxley, whom he succeeded as Surveyor-General. A Report of all his surveys is to be published by the Australian legislature. Sir T. Mitchell made several exploring expeditions into the interior of the country, of which valuable narratives have been published. In 1838 a work appeared giving an account of the then recently explored Australia Felix, and of the

present colony of New South Wales. In 1848 appeared a 'Journal of an Expedition in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.' He had also at various times published works on military exercises, and on subjects of engineering and surveying. Nor were the lighter pursuits of literature unknown to his energetic and active life, as among his works there is a translation of the 'Lusitam' of Camoens. Sir T. Mitchell was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical, and of other learned institutions. In Australia his name will always be remembered with respect as one of the earliest and most useful benefactors of these rapidly rising colonies.

The obituary of this week contains the death of Joseph Haydn, Esq., author of 'The Dictionary of Dates,' 'The Book of Dignities,' and other useful works. He has not long enjoyed the Government pension, the scantiness of which lately gave rise to much comment.

In the next month of February catholic Germany intends celebrating one of the anniversaries with which, from a laudable zeal, she and fatherland in general is accustomed to keep up—the recognition of the great men, of every creed, who have done good service to the country. Goethe and Schiller's birthdays are yearly publicly celebrated, but in the present year it is the tenth centenary of the death of Rhabanus Maurus, one of the most learned men of his period, and a follower of our countryman, Bonifacius, or Winifred of Crediton, in Devonshire, the anniversary of whose martyrdom, eleven hundred years back, was celebrated last year from 5th to the 22nd June. The ensuing festival is to take place at Winkel, a very old town in the Rheingau, as the name itself is a corruption of Vinicella, the birth-place of the saint; and what adds interest to the scene, the house in which he first saw the light is well authenticated and still existing. He died in 856, at the age of sixty-eight, and was consequently born in 788. Though the place is small, and very little noticed by Rhine tourists, the neighbourhood, and the Rheingau generally, is full of interest for the antiquarian, the geologist, or the mere draughtsman, and the early period of the year may possibly be the reason for only a small assemblage of visitors.

Preparations are making in all parts of Germany to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mozart, on the 27th June next, with great pomp. At Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Darmstadt, Gotha, and Hamburg, operas of Mozart are to be performed in the most splendid style possible, and the different Governments have supplied funds for the purpose. At Königsberg, Magdeburg, Bonn, Cologne, Dessau, and other places, there are to be festivals, occupying from one to three days; and in other towns there are to be concerts. The proceeds of all these performances are to be sent to a society at Gotha, which has been formed for developing the love of music amongst the lower classes.

A very interesting biographical memoir of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, has appeared in the new edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.' In the same work, under the article Polar Regions, a general review of the whole history of arctic exploration will be written by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, than whom no writer could have been found in every way better qualified for such a work. Dr. Scoresby is going to visit Australia, to make observations and experiments on the variations of the compass in the southern hemisphere. Probably he will occupy part of his leisure during the voyage in preparing the account of his experience and the results of his reading about the Polar Regions, with the history of which his own name is so honourably associated.

We lately noticed the institution of a book-post to the British possessions in India, and a further boon is now granted to this part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to the large number at home who have correspondence with the East, in the reduction of the letter postage. After the 1st February the rates are, *vid* Southampton, letters weighing up to 1 oz. 6d.; up to 1 oz. 1s.; up to 2 oz. 2s.; and so on, 1s. additional for each oz. of weight.

vid Marseilles, letters weighing up to 1 oz. 11d.; up to 1 oz. 1s. 4d.; up to 2 oz. 2s. 3d.; up to 1 oz. 2s. 8d.; 1 oz. 4s.; and 1s. for every additional ounce for the English part of the postage, and 5d. for every additional 1 oz. for the French part of the postage. Letters will be forwarded to Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands, *vid* India, at the same rate, with the addition of 4d. per 1 oz. charged by the Indian Government for their being forwarded.

A spirited effort has been made during the past month to establish a Mechanics' Institute in the town of Buxton, Derbyshire. In addition to the usual facilities for instruction and reading, it is intended to form a Museum of Science and Art, and lectures will be occasionally given. The exertions of men practically engaged in the mechanical and useful arts, towards the foundation of educational societies, should be promptly seconded by the local nobility and gentry, and we are glad to see among the list of patrons the names of some very competent to aid in the establishment of the Mechanics' Institute of Buxton, Fairfield, and Burbage. 170 members have been enrolled, and the subscription list for the erection of suitable premises has been headed, we are informed, by a donation from Henry Shaw, Esq., of Corber of 50l. Meanwhile, the Duke of Devonshire has given the use of temporary premises, rent free.

The regret caused by the retirement of Mr. Macaulay from Parliament may be lessened by the consideration, that the gain to the literature will be greater than the loss to the politics of the country. For some years his appearances in the House of Commons have been few and far between, and his studies have left him little leisure for otherwise taking part in public affairs. In his farewell address to the electors of Edinburgh, he gives in general terms the motives for resigning his seat in Parliament:—

"Very soon after you had done me the high honour of choosing me, without any solicitation on my part, to represent you in the present Parliament, I began to entertain apprehensions that the state of my health would make it impossible for me to repay your kindness by efficient service. During some time I flattered myself with the hope that I might be able to be present at important divisions, and occasionally to take a part in important debates. But the experience of the last two years has convinced me that I cannot reasonably expect to be ever again capable of performing even in an imperfect manner, those duties which the public has a right to expect from every member of the House of Commons."

Mr. Adam Black, the well-known publisher, formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and long one of its most respected citizens, is spoken of as his successor.

A meeting was held last week at the rooms, No. 28, Bloomsbury-square, in furtherance of an institution to be called the Scriptural Museum, for the illustration of Bible history, geography, and antiquities. The collection will embrace all objects that throw light on these departments of biblical literature, and upon the history, customs, and manners of the Jews, and of the nations mentioned in the sacred scriptures. M. Bonomi has placed at the disposal of the Society his collection of Egyptian antiquities, and his sketches of Assyrian sculpture. A library is also to be established in connexion with the Museum, and courses of lectures to be delivered. The Earl of Chichester is to be president, and it is supported by many men whose names afford guarantee that the objects of the institution will be efficiently carried out.

An official return shows that the number of books, pamphlets, &c., printed in France in the course of last year, in French, Greek, Latin, and other languages, was 8235; that of musical productions was 1105; and of engravings, lithographs &c., 2857. The number of books and pamphlets was larger than has been known for the last forty-four years, with the solitary exception of the year 1825, when 8265 productions were brought out. The total number of printed publications in France, since the 1st November, 1811, when a regular account first began to be taken, to the 31st December last, was 271,994.

The American newspapers have lately contained a paragraph stating that an English lady had been

to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3d.; up for every of the post, for the will be, and, the same rates, charged by the postmaster.

During the past month in the nation to the King, it is in Art, and the exertions mechanical and educational by the local see among the very common Mechanics' page. 170 subscription has been from Henry awhile, the temporary

ent of Mr. named by theature will of the country the House between, and other otherwise gives in his seat in

ghough of art, to represent to enterprisould make it efficient service. I hope that I am, and occas. But the expect that I cannot perform, through the public in the House of

lischer, for along one of as his suc-

rooms, No. of an institu- um, for the, and an all objects of biblical customs, and mentioned has placed on of Egyptian established in courses of lec- chester is to many men the objects of all out.

the number orance in the Latin, and musical pro lithographs pamphlets the last forty of the year brought out. The in France, in a regular 31st Decem-

ly contained dy had been

travelling in their country, and that she was preparing an account of her travels. Her representations of slavery were said to be very different from those which are commonly received in England, so much so, that on submitting the work to the Queen, in requesting the honour of its being dedicated to Her Majesty, the request was not only refused, but an intimation was given that she must resign her appointment as one of the ladies-in-waiting at Court. The name of the author was not given, but the work has since been announced for publication in this country—a narrative of a visit to Canada, the United States, and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss A. Murray.

We hear that Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection of London antiquities has been valued, at the instance of Mr. Hawkins, by Mr. Sotheby, at 3000*l.*, and that they are positively under offer to the trustees of the British Museum for the sum of 2500*l.* Still there appears to be some disinclination to make the purchase, because the valuation has not been submitted to them in detail. We trust if this be the only difficulty, that steps will be at once taken to remove it.

The Poles really act nobly towards their national poets. A short time back we stated that two Polish nobles had given not less than 4000*l.* to the family of the deceased poet Mickiewicz; and we now read in a German paper that another, Count Dzialinski, has generously taken charge of his five young children.

The picture, by Bassano, recently presented to the National Gallery by Philip L. Hinds, Esq., attracts the notice of visitors in its prominent position at the end of the principal room. The subject is *Christ Driving the Money Changers out of the Temple*; and the picture is a characteristic specimen of the artist's style.

The first meeting of the Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione Society for the season was held on Thursday evening at Willis's Rooms. There was a large assemblage, and some very good pictures were exhibited.

The Abbé Rohrbacher, author of a 'Universal History of the Catholic Church,' has just died in France.

The King of Greece has just decreed the establishment of libraries in all the public schools of the kingdom.

The German papers announce the death of Professor Schneidewin, of the University of Göttingen, a celebrated philologist.

Cardinal Wiseman has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Viscount d'Arincourt, author of various popular works, died this week at Paris.

The Bishop of Oxford is appointed, by the Royal Society, the Fairchild lecturer for this season.

The *Merchant of Venice* has been performed at Windsor. Mr. Kean, *Shylock*; Mr. Leigh Murray, *Lorenzo*; Mr. Graham, *Duke of Venice*; Mr. Cooper, *Antonio*; Mr. A. Wigan, *Bassanio*; Mr. Keeley, *Launceot Gobbo*; Mr. Meadows, *Old Gobbo*; Mrs. C. Kean, *Portia*; Mrs. Keeley, *Nerissa*; Miss M. Ternan, *Jessica*; and the other parts well filled. Such a company can only be brought together by royal command, apparently, in our time.

At the Strand Theatre, a smart and cleverly-acted farce has been brought out, suggested by the rivalry of the Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane managers, *The Double-barrelled Gun-trick; or, a Plague on both your Houses*. The delay in the production of the new farce at Covent-Garden is said to be owing to the veto of the licenser being put upon the piece as submitted to him, on account of the too direct personalities introduced.

Our theatrical and musical news from Paris is not without interest. At the Opéra Comique a piece called *Falstaff* has been brought out. The music of it is by Adolphe Adam, and is of that flimsy texture which characterizes most of his productions. The libretto is a *chef d'œuvre* of stupidity. *Falstaff* is the immortal Sir John, but as of course French *littérateurs* are infinitely more capable of dealing with a Shakspearian creation than Shakspeare himself, they have stripped him of all

the exquisite art and admirable fun which distinguish him, and have made him a mere vulgar drunkard, glutton, *debauché*, and coward:—they have, too, in place of the comical adventures through which Shakspeare takes him, transformed him into governor of Windsor, and as such they make him cheat and rob, not in the delightful manner in which Sir John cheated and robbed, but in the way of the sneaking culprits who figure at Bow-street:—then for his misdeeds they have him sentenced to death by the sheriff! then they take him to be hanged with a bandage over his eyes; and then, when the trembling coward thinks he is about to be "launched into eternity," they strip the bandage from him, and display to his delighted gaze a huge table groaning with mountains of *rozbif* and piles of *bifsteaks*! One is rather amused at the ingenuity of French scribblers in thus treating one of the most remarkable creations of the greatest genius that ever lived. The worst of it is, that the French public, ay, and the majority of Parisian critics too, complacently take for granted that the *Falstaff* thus represented is the real *Falstaff* of Shakspeare; and they consequently not only think that "Le grand Williams," as Jules Janin calls him, was an awful quack, but they meekly thank Heaven that they are too intelligent and too refined to join the half-civilized English in admiring a base glutinous knave and his gross buffooneries. The abomination is better acted and sung than it deserves to be. Hermann Leon, as *Falstaff*, in particular, "makes up" for the part with really remarkable skill,—he is a very "mountain of flesh," and his appearance alone excites laughter; indeed, he is so overwhelmed with his bulk, that his voice is by no means distinctly heard. At the Théâtre Français, a piece in three acts, by M. de Beauplan, has been brought out, under the title, *Pièges dorés*. It is a comedy of *bourgeois* life, intended to satirize and expose the mania for gambling on the Stock Exchange, with which all classes of Parisian society, in their impatience to be rich, are now afflicted. It is written with some talent, but is too long. It is most admirably acted, as indeed all pieces at the Français are. At the Odéon Theatre, a comedy in four acts, called *La Revanche de Lauzun*, has been produced. It is by Paul de Musset, and is smartly written. As its title implies, its hero is the celebrated *séducteur des femmes*, and its plot turns on the skill with which he in his old age guides by his counsel, and assists by his art, his penniless nephew to entangle a royal princess, daughter of the *Regent d'Orléans*, in the snares of matrimony. The Greek piece, *L'Oréstie*, of Alexander Dumas, which, as stated in a recent number, was lately brought out at the Porte Saint Martin, and which excited considerable interest in literary circles as a bold and praiseworthy attempt to improve the public taste, has turned out a failure: it has been withdrawn, after about a fortnight's representations to very scanty audiences. The Parisians are thus proved not to be à la hauteur of the old Greek drama; it is, they say, a bore, and makes them yawn.

The superintendence of the theatres at Rome has just been taken from the municipality, and conferred on the Vicar General.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 22nd.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Yarrell stated to the meeting, that on the 3rd of January of the present year, a great bustard, *Otis tarda* of Linneus, was taken in Berkshire. It was found about a mile from Hungerford, in the direction of Salisbury, by a boy, who observed that the bird had a broken leg, and could not or did not raise itself off the ground. He dragged it along by one leg to the farm to which he had been sent, where a man broke the bird's neck, that the boy might carry it home the easier. The bird is now at Mr. Leadbeater's for preservation. It was a male, and appeared to be in its second year. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Lovell Reeve, containing descriptions of three new Volutes from the collections of the Hon. Mrs. MacAdam Cathcart and Mr. Cuming—viz. *V.*

Cathartix, *V. Americana*, *V. Africana*. The Secretary also read a paper by Mr. P. J. Carpenter, of Warrington, containing notes on the species of *Hipponyx* inhabiting the American coasts, with descriptions of two new species. The Secretary read extracts from a letter addressed to Mr. Adam White, of the British Museum, by Mr. Thomas Hutton, and dated Mussoorie, Nov. 27, 1855. It stated that he had dispatched a box *via* Calcutta, on the 22nd instant, containing living cocoons of *Actias selene*, in order that an opportunity may be offered of witnessing the mode in which the moth effects its escape, as Mr. Hutton thinks the proceeding will be interesting to entomologists generally. Two cocoons are added, in which the pupa is dead, in order to show how distinctly visible are the wing spines, which formerly induced Mr. Hutton to name the genus *Plectropteron*, a term which he still thinks more applicable than *Actias*, in which the generic characters make no mention of the spine. As this instrument exists in both the species found in India, it will probably also be detected in *A. luna* of America, and whether the generic name be changed or not, the characters must be revised. Before proceeding to separate the threads by the wing spines, Mr. Hutton ascertained that the moth ejects from the mouth a few drops of a clear colourless fluid, with which the gum is dissolved, and it appears to use the tuft of down on the front, between the eyes, as a brush for the application of the solvent. This is a curious fact, as the genus, like *Saturnia*, is said to have no mouth! Mr. Hutton believes the fact to stand thus: there is no mouth organized for the reception of nourishment, though sufficiently so to secrete the fluid in question; this can be ascertained by dissection, but that a fluid is ejected from that organ is a fact which he has repeatedly witnessed, and it is probable therefore that *Saturnia* and other genera secrete a similar fluid, and similarly apply it to the threads. Mr. Hutton wrote long since about the wing spine to Mr. Westwood, who doubted the fact of its existence.

GEOLICAL.—Jan. 9th.—Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair. H. P. Hawkehill, Esq., was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read:—1. 'On the Physical Geography of the Tertiary Estuary of the Isle of Wight,' by H. C. Sorby, Esq. F.G.S. In this paper were first described the currents due to the action of the tide and stranding surface-waves in an estuary, as determined by the structure of sand-beds, and the relations between them and the physical geography of the limiting shores. The direction and character of the currents being known, the physical geography of the area also might be inferred within certain limits. After this were explained the various structures produced by currents in strata formed under their influence, from which the direction, velocity, character, and depth of the currents can be ascertained. This was followed by an account of the directions and other peculiarities of the currents indicated in the various sandy and other strata of the tertiary formations at numerous localities in the district under consideration. From thence the author obtains data from which many peculiarities in the physical geography of the coastlines of the tertiary land and sea in the area now occupied by Hampshire and the Isle of Wight can be deduced. The chief of these characters are, that during the tertiary period there was formed a wide estuary of a large river, running from the west towards the east; that the land from which the river came must have been to the north, the west, and south-west, whilst the estuary opened into a tidal sea towards the east; and that at the western part of the Isle of Wight area there existed a considerable shoal. This explains why the section of the tertiary deposits at Alum Bay is so very different to that at Whitecliff; where there was no shoal, but a tidal channel too deep to be affected by the action of the waves of the surface. 2. 'On the probable Permian character of the Red Sandstone of the South of Scotland,' by E. W. Binney, Esq. F.G.S.; in a letter to Sir C. Lyell, F.G.S.

During a late visit to the South of Scotland, the author came to the conclusion that the red sandstones of Canobie on the Esk, Lockerbie, Corncockle Muir, Dumfries, Thornhill, Sanquhar, and Mauchline, as well as those of the West of Scotland generally, with the exception of the Annan beds, containing tracts of the Labyrinthodon, will have to be classed as Permian instead of Triassic. The Permian beds of the north-west of England, as described lately by the author in the Manchester Memoirs, consist of—1. red and variegated marl (gypsiferous in the north, and calciferous in the south of the district), 300 feet thick; 2. magnesian limestone, 10 feet; 3. conglomerate, 350 feet; 4. lower new red sandstone, 500 feet. The conglomerate of the above list is represented, according to the author, by the breccia of the South of Scotland underlying red sandstones. The conglomerate or breccia consists of a cement, similar throughout the whole region, and of fragments of rocks which vary in their character according to the localities; the imbedded fragments having been in every case derived from the local rocks. The circumstance of the large tract of the South-west of Scotland hitherto mapped as Trias proving to be Permian will be of great importance to the iron-stone and coal districts of the vicinity; since in some instances these latter deposits will probably be followed beneath it.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 14th.—Admiral Beechey, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., John Bowman, Alexander Gordon, C.E., J. W. Gordon, F.S.A., H. S. Montagu, and John Phillips, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. The following more important donations were mentioned as having been received since the former meeting:—Five parts of the Royal Illustrated Atlas, published by Messrs. Fullarton of Edinburgh, with an Introductory Notice by Dr. Norton Shaw, containing a List of the best Collections of Voyages and Travels, Atlases and Maps, up to date; the Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul, by J. Smith of Jordanhill, F.R.G.S.; Plan of the Fortress, and Drawing of the Fortress and Field Defences of Kars, published by the Topographical and Statistical Depot of the War Department, and presented by Colonel Jervis, F.R.G.S.; Tracing of the Track of the United States ship *Vincennes* to the North of Behring Strait, and the original chart and printed copies of Discoveries of the American Arctic Expedition under Dr. Kane; an improved Admiralty map of Sebastopol and the adjacent heights, presented by Capt. Washington, R.N., &c. &c. The Papers read were:—1. ‘Note on the further Progress of Dr. Vogel in Central Africa.’ Communicated by the Foreign Office. Dr. Vogel, whose last communication dates from Gombe, June the 5th, 1855, had crossed the Chedda on the 30th of April, at the same place where the *Pleiad* steamer, with Messrs. Baikie, May, and Hutchinson, had last year anchored; of which fact numberless empty pickle jars and brandy bottles, as Dr. Vogel observes, gave unmistakeable proofs. After staying at Tindang about three weeks, Dr. Vogel retraced his steps to the banks of the Chadda, which he re-crossed on his way to Gombe. He now purposed visiting Zaria, Bebeja, and Kano, thence again to Kuka, and afterwards to penetrate, *via* Yola, to Adamawa. After the reading of Dr. Vogel’s note, the Chairman informed the meeting that a plan for the further exploration of Central Africa had been received from Dr. Baikie, the leader of the late successful expedition up the Chadda, which was at present under the consideration of the Committee on Expeditions. 2. ‘Notice on the Proceedings of the United States ship of war *Vincennes* to the North of Behring Strait.’ During last summer, the United States ship *Vincennes*, under Commodore John Rodgers, commanding the American surveying expedition to the North Pacific, passed through Behring Strait to Herald Island, which was surveyed, and a party ascended to its summit. Land had been reported to the eastward of the Island, but on sailing in that direction none was found; and the position attributed to ‘a small group with

a very high and extensive land to the north of it’ was sailed over, as well as two other localities where land had been reported.

Plover Island must also be erased from the charts. The situation of the land to the north of Cape Yakan, which a native reported to Wrangel, was also approached within ten miles, but a fog obstructed the view. A complete report will follow this preliminary communication. 3. Dr. E. Kane’s report to the Secretary of the United States navy on his search for Sir John Franklin during the years 1852 & 3, accompanied by a chart, showing the discoveries made during the course of that expedition. Communicated by the Admiralty.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 15th.—Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the chair. N. H. Mason, Esq., J. R. Mummery, Esq., and R. J. Shuttleworth, Esq., were elected Fellows. Mr. W. Matchwick exhibited specimens of the fruit, and a tracing of an unusually large leaf of *Paulownia imperialis*, gathered by him on the 18th ult., in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysées, Paris, where the fruit had ripened in the open air, on a tree about twenty feet high. The Rev. C. A. Johns, F.L.S., exhibited a drawing, and a specimen in spirit, of a remarkable fungus (*Sphaeria militaris*) found by him in June last, growing upon the chrysalis of a Lepidopterous insect, among dead leaves, in Buckleigh Vale, Devon. Mr. Saunders made some observations upon the specimen, and mentioned his having found the same fungus last year near Stokesley, in Yorkshire, growing in like manner from a chrysalis. Mr. D. Oliver, F.L.S., presented specimens of *Rosa hibernica* from Lorton, Cumberland, and of a variety of that species from Flotterton, Northumberland; Mr. W. W. Saunders, F.R. and L.S., exhibited a sample of insect wax and several vegetable substances, collected by Mr. R. W. Plout, in Natal, and made some observations on them. Read. 1. A ‘Note on *Lepidostrepsis annectens*’ by Edward Newman, Esq., F.L.S. 2. ‘Remarks on the Notice of a Species of Mason-Wasp, by Dr. G. Brist, in the Proceedings of the Society for June 20th, 1854,’ by the same. 3. ‘A Catalogue of the Dipterous Insects collected by Mr. Wallace in the Malay Peninsula,’ by F. Walker, Esq., F.L.S., with a preface by W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 15th.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair. The paper read was ‘On the Relative Proportions of the Top, Bottom, and Middle Webs of Iron Girders and Tubes,’ by Mr. J. M. Heppel. The object of the paper was the investigation of the forces to be resisted by the middle webs of girders.

Jan. 22nd.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair. The paper read was ‘On the Past and Present Condition of the River Thames,’ by Mr. H. Robinson, Assoc. Inst. C. E.

ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 17th.—The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. Mr. Augustus Franks exhibited a curious oval-pointed brass seal of the thirteenth century, on which are engraved the figures of Adam and Eve standing beneath a tree, with the legend *EST. ADE. SIGNV. VIR. FEMINA. VIPERA. LIGNVM.* Mr. Hunter read a journal of the mission of Queen Isabella to the Court of France, and of her long residence in that country in 1325.

STATISTICAL.—Jan. 21st.—Colonel Sykes, V.P., in the chair; Dr. Bird presided during the reading of the paper. Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., Donald Macgillivray, Thomas Machern, and T. B. Sprague, Esqrs., were elected Fellows of the Society. Colonel Sykes read a paper ‘On the External Commerce of British India.’

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 23rd.—W. Tooke, Esq., in the chair. F. Robinson, Esq., and Colonial Wiseman, were elected Members of the Society.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
—British Architects, 8 p.m.
—Geographical, 8 p.m.—(1. Copy of a Letter from Chief Factor James Anderson, to Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of Rupert Land, dated Fort Resolution, Sept. 17th, 1855. Communicated by the Hudson Bay Company. 2. On the Probable Route of Sir John Franklin’s Expedition. By A. G. Findlay, Esq., F.R.G.S. 3. Arctic Discussion, continued from last meeting.)
—Entomological, 8 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)
—Architectural Museum, 8 p.m.—(B. W. Billing, Esq., on the Ancient Architecture of Scotland.)
Tuesday.—Civil Engineers 8 p.m.—(Discussion upon Mr. H. Robinson’s Paper on the Past and Present Condition of the River Thames.)
—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Huxley on Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.)
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. John Fowler jun., on Cultivation by Steam; its Past History, and Probable Prospects.)
—Microscopical, 8 p.m.
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ p.m.
—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
—Numismatic, 7 p.m.
—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Cockerell on Architecture.)
—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Tyndall on Light.)
Friday.—Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.—(Mr. G. Schaff, jun., on the Coventry Tapestries.)
—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Professor Tyndall on the Disposition of Force in Paramagnetic and Diamagnetic Bodies.)
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Odling on Organic Chemistry.)
—Medical, 8 p.m.
—Asiatic, 2 p.m.

VARIETIES.

American Postal System.—In a pamphlet, by Mr. Pliny Miles, on Postal Reform, published at New York, these statements occur:—‘In 1854, the expenses of the United States Post-office, for carrying 120,000,000 letters, amounted to two millions of dollars over and above the receipts of the department. Of these letters, about four millions, or one in thirty, died, and were doomed to the flames at Washington city. In the same year, the expenses of the British Post-office, for conveying 450,000,000 letters, amounted to six millions of dollars less than the receipts of the department; and of these letters rather less than five thousand finally died, and were laid aside to await the chances of revival. In 1854, New York, with a population of three-quarters of a million, had to content itself with one post-office—and that a dirty, shabby, inadequate den, far from the centre of population. In the same year, London, with a population only thrice as large, was served by five hundred post-offices. The simple truth is, that some two hundred thousand inhabitants of New York live so far from the post-office as to be not much better off, in that respect, than the people of some small country district which the mail reaches once a week! In 1854, the ‘drop letters’ of only six cities in England numbered 74,000,000: which, at a penny each, brought in a revenue of \$2,225,000, of which sum \$1,500,000 was clear net profit! Mr. Miles states, that in London he has often sent a letter by post to a distant part of the city, and received a reply within three hours. Should we not think the millennium at hand in New York if such a thing could be said of our post? Mr. Miles advocates—1. The abolition of franking. 2. A uniform rate of letter-postage of two cents on all single letters; and a uniform method of rating and weighing all letters. 3. Letter-carriers and receiving-offices in all large towns. 4. A method of remitting money by post-office money-orders. 5. A prompt return to the owners of all dead letters. 6. The abolition of compulsory prepayment, and a double charge on all letters not paid.’—*Putnam’s Monthly Magazine*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Family Interests: a Story taken from Life. “This story is well written.”—*Literary Gazette*. “It is impossible that the reader’s sympathies should not be enlisted in the present case.”—*John Bull*. “The tale is pleasantly written, and the characters are sketched with considerable force.”—*Atlas*. “It is beautifully written.”—*Oriole*.—Hope and Co., 16, Great Marlborough Street.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THE MORTON STREET, BANK.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD E. ARDEN, Esq.

ROBERT INGLEBY, Esq.

EDWARD BATES, Esq.

JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq., Ald.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

JEREMY PILCHER, Esq.

JAMES CLIFT, Esq.

LEWIS POPOCK, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—DR. JEFFRESON, 7, FINSBURY SQUARE.

SURGEON—W. COULSON, Esq., 2, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—PROFESSOR HAL, M.A., OF KING'S COLLEGE.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of £100,000, invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an Income of £80,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.

Whole Term.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 11 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	2 2 7	2 5	2 5
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 15
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 6 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in four-fifths, or 97 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each Policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the recent division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary term as varying according to age, from 68 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 50 per cent. on the "whole term" premium. One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on the policy for life for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their services.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to, or reside in, any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUMINGTON, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR 1855.

Number of policies issued during the year.....	1,073
Assuring the sum of.....	£549,442 0 0
Annual premiums thereon.....	18,445 8 6
Policies issued from the commencement of the institution.....	18,467
In force.....	8,316
Annual Income—From Premiums (after deducting £33,484 above-mentioned allowed).....	13,740
Ditto—From Interest on invested capital.....	£159,055 15 2
Ditto—From Interest on invested capital.....	49,807 18 3
	£239,768 13 5

Amounts returned to members in abatement of premiums.....

240,144 11 8

Amount of bonuses added to sums assured.....

126,564 0 0

Amount paid in claims by death from the commencement of the institution.....

525,851 19 11

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the year.....

118,883 7 8

Increasing the capital stock of the institution to 1,211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

Members' hose premiums became due on the 1st instant, are reminded that they must be paid within 30 days of that time.

The Directors' Report for 1853 may now be obtained on application.

Jan. 3, 1856.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Fleet Street, LONDON, 14th January, 1856.—Notice is hereby given,

that GILBERT J. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR OF THE LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet Street, on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, on precisely, pursuant to the provisions of the Society's deed of settlement, for the purpose of receiving the Auditor's annual Report of the Accounts of the Society up to the 31st of December last, and for general purposes.

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall Mall East, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

THE WARRANTS for the HALF YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposited amounts, to 31st December, are READY for DELIVERY and payable at the office.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

PARTIES desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit. Prospectives and Forms for opening Accounts, sent free on application.

January 10, 1856.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 2 Royal Exchange Buildings.—Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND after the rate of 2½ per cent. per share will be payable at this office on or after the 28th January instant, between the hours of 11 and 3.

EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

Dated this 11th of January, 1856.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ART.

GRATIS!

TO THE PURCHASERS OF "THE TRIBUNE" NEWSPAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

"THE TRIBUNE"

WILL PRESENT TO EVERY PURCHASER OF THAT JOURNAL, ON THE 2ND AND 9TH OF FEBRUARY BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED PORTRAITS OF

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH,

ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY ONE OF THE FIRST LONDON ARTISTS, AND PRINTED ON SUPERFINE DRAWING-PAPER.

The Portrait of the EMPEROR will be presented on the 2nd, that of the EMPRESS on the 9th. To secure Copies of these beautiful Engravings, immediate Orders must be given to the News Agents.

"THE TRIBUNE," the recognised London Weekly Organ of the great Reform Party in the Church of England, and of the Radical Conservatives in the House of Commons, is the Best and Largest Cheap Newspaper in the world—size of the "Weekly Dispatch." Price Threepence unstamped, and Fourpence stamped.

As a General and Family Newspaper, "THE TRIBUNE" is unrivalled; beautifully printed on excellent paper, it contains all the News of the World—excluding every paragraph and advertisement offensive to religion or modesty.

"THE TRIBUNE" is published every Saturday, the Country Edition being despatched by the Friday Evening Mails.

Where any difficulty exists in procuring Copies through a News Agent, a remittance of 4s. 4d., less 3d. for expense of post-office order, will secure the Stamped Edition of the paper for One Quarter. Orders payable to HOPE & CO., Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough Street; or at "THE TRIBUNE" OFFICE, 15, Catherine Street, Strand, London.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bonuses) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years.

The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHURCHES, there are few Articles more useful, or more generally acceptable, than appropriate FAIR LINEN CLOTHES for the HOLY COMMUNION. They are supplied in sets, with appropriate devices, in fine Damask, at prices varying from 3s. to £5. A priced list, with engravings, sent by post on application. Parcels delivered free at all principal Railway Stations.

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, AND CHURCH-WARDENS.

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire, having declined to appoint Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of Church Furniture, Robes, Surplices, &c., replies immediately to inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which free trials and samples are executed. He respectfully invites DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS as most satisfactory and economical.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE return of Youth to the respective boarding-schools after the late season of festivity, induces a solicitude for their Personal Comfort and Attraction. Now it is that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the hair,

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

for improving the skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions, and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, for rendering the teeth beautifully white and preserving the gums, are considered as sensible accompaniments for the attainment of those Personal Advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

212^o MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruplet Patents of 1840, 51, 54, and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST FIRE-PROOF EXTRAP.MILNERS' PHENIX (212^o) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord Street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47a, Moorgate Street, City. Circulars free by post.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a Medicine of Extraordinary Properties for the CURE of COUGHS, COLDs, and ASTHMA.—These Pills are famed in every clime as the best remedy ever invented for the Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Affections of the Chest. A dose of two or three pills relieves, and a continuance of them for a short time effects a perfect cure, giving a freedom to the respiratory organs; therefore, let those who are suffering from Asthma, Tightness of the Bre-th, or similar complaints, have recourse at once to these invaluable pills.—Sold by all Medicine Venders throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 49, Morden Lane, New York; by A. STAMPS, Constantinople; A. GUILDEY, Smyrna; and H. BOODS, Malta.

DR. KAHN'S CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL MUSEUM (the rarity and completeness of whose

contents have already acquired it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press, in this and other countries), is now open daily. A New Series of original Specimens and Models, embracing some most important and curious features illustrative of the Wonders and Secrets of the Human Structure, has just been added to the Collection, which now stands wholly upon original Specimens. Many of the Specimens are of great interest, and are exhibited in a manner that will be easily understood by the public at large. Those who are desirous of viewing the Museum, are invited to visit the Museum, where Lectures are delivered during the day; and a new & peculiarly interesting one is delivered by Dr. KAHN, at half-past eight o'clock every evening, on the Reproductive Functions in Man.—Admission, One Shilling.

4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.

Just Published, Price One Shilling, Free by Post (Gratis to Visitors to the Museum).—A New Edition of Dr. KAHN's Treatise, "THE SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH," an Easy, specially intended to avert dangers to which the Young and susceptible are peculiarly liable, and to arrest the progress of evil.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXCV.,
is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

1. TABLE TALK.
2. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.
3. MENANDER.
4. HENRY FIELDING.
5. LANDSCAPE PAINTING.
6. THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
7. THE RESULTS AND PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1856. No. CCCCLXXXIV. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

MODERN LIGHT LITERATURE—POETRY.
A MILITARY ADVENTURE IN THE PYRENEES—
Concluded.
THE WOBOROUS AGE
FURTHER LETTERS OF MR. WARREN ON LABOUR.
TOUCHING OXFORD.
THE ANCIENT COINS OF GREECE.
TICKLER AMONG THE THIEVES!
THE DRAMA.
LESSONS FROM THE WAR.
RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S WORKS,
Ed. by his Son-in-Law.

PROFESSOR FERRIER.

On the 1st inst. will be published, Vol. 3 of the
NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. To be completed
in Four Volumes, at 6s. each.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In Three Volumes, post 8vo, price 31s. 6d.

Z A I D E E. A Romance. By Mrs.
OLIPHANT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It is no commonplace compliment, but the honest truth, to say that it would be difficult to mention any work of a purely imaginative character of all those which have been published within the last few years, which excels in brilliancy of dialogue, rich descriptive writing, and powerful portraiture of character."—
MORNING POST.

"Zaidee," however, romance though it avows itself to be, is at the same time so true, so fresh, so sweet from first to last as a representation of the world about us nowadays—so perfectly, so accurately, so distinctly does it portray the various phases of the social state in which we live. The central core of the nineteen chapters—“a central point in an age of steam engines and electric telegraphs—that we conceive it to be, altogether, as such, beyond the reach of imitation."—
SUN.

"The work combines with the highest ethical standard an abounding vein of artistic humour in the delineation of human life, and the quaintness and eccentricity of some of the subordinate characters is no less attractive than the heroic virtue of those which take the lead in the plot of the story."—
JOHN BULL.

"The tale of 'Zaidee' has been, up to its date, one of the most popular with which 'Blackwood's Magazine,' long distinguished for effective stories, has ever presented its numerous readers."—
DAILY EXPRESS.

"The tale is admirably told, and cannot fail to give high rank to the authoress among the novel writers of the day."—
EDINBURGH COURANT.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, Five Shillings, 8vo, 485 pp., bound,

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF MODERN
A EUROPE, with Chronological Tables and Questions for
Examination. By JOHN LORD, A.M.

"Such a book as this has been long wanted for schools."—
COURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY.

"It is far better calculated to awaken intelligent interest than any other school history we have met with."—EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION.

"A series of pictures, and drawn with a free, bold touch."—
ATHENÆUM.

"The divisions are broad and distinctive, and the style clear."—
SPECTATOR.

"It supplies a great want. It ought to be in every school and every family."—PATRIOT.

"It need only to be well known to be widely adopted."—CHRISTIAN TIMES.

"Well and boldly written. The style is a model of historical writing. The chronological tables and the questions are full, useful, and good."—ENGLISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

LETTERS PATENT, and How to Obtain
Them.—This desirable information, so essential for all Inventors and Patentees, is given in an elaborate article in THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL for August last, Part LXXXIX., price 1s. The earlier Parts of this Work contain Original Articles on the Patent Laws of all Foreign Countries; and the late ones contain special Articles on the Confirmation, Disclaiming, and Prolongation of Patents, by the Authors of "The Patentee's Manual."

THE PATENTEE'S MANUAL OF THE LAW
of LETTERS PATENT for INVENTIONS. By JAMES JOHNSON, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and J. H. JOHNSON, Solicitor. Price 1s.

ABSTRACT of the PATENT LAW AMEND-
MENT ACT. Price 6d.

HINTS TO INVENTORS. Gratis.

Office for Patents ("Practical Mechanic's Journal" Offices)
47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

THE OMBROLOGICAL ALMANAC in its
17th Year, 1856, is now ready for all interested in weather
science, with 40 planets. In 1855, with 36 planets, it had 656 facts
right out of 896; and predicted 5 comets on the new theory,
of which 4 were seen at Berlin, Florence, Moscow, Paris, &c.—an
improvement on the old theory. Price 1s.

W. Walker, 196, Strand. Richardson and Co., 23, Cornhill.

ARNOLD'S (REV. T. K.) FIRST GREEK BOOK.

In 12mo, price 5s., the Third Edition of

THE FIRST GREEK BOOK; on the Plan of
"Henry's First Latin Book." By the Rev. THOMAS
KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

London: Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

The SECOND GREEK BOOK; containing an
Elementary Treatise on the Greek Particles and the Formation
of Greek Derivatives. 5s. 6d.The THIRD GREEK BOOK; containing a
Selection from Xenophon's Cyropaedia, with Notes, Syntax, and
Glossarial Index. 5s. 6d.The FOURTH GREEK BOOK; or, the Last
Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis, containing the Retreat of
the Ten Thousand: with Notes and Grammatical References. 4s.ARNOLD'S HANDBOOK OF THE GREEK DRAMA
FOR SCHOOLS.

In 12mo, price 4s. (with a Plan of a Greek Theatre),

THE ATHENIAN STAGE: A Handbook for
Students. From the German of WITZSCH-L, by the Rev.
R. B. PAUL, M.A.; and edited by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.,
late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Editors,

1. HANDBOOK of GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

2. HANDBOOK of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

3. HANDBOOK of GREEK SYNONYMES. 6s. 6d.

4. HANDBOOK of GRECIAN MYTHOLOGY. With Engravings of Ancient Statues. 5s.

HOMER ILLUSTRATED.

In 12mo, price 5s., neatly half-bound,

A GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON to
HOMER: illustrating the Domestic, Religious, Political,
and Military Condition of the Heroic Age. With an Explanation
of the most Difficult Passages and of all Proper Names. From
the German of CHUSIUS, by Professor SMITH. Edited by the
Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, Edited by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.,
1. HOMERI ILIAS. With English Notes. 12s.2. HOMERI ILIAS. Lib. I.—IV. With
copious Critical Introduction, and English Notes. 7s. 6d.3. HOMER, for BEGINNERS: the First
Three Books of the Iliad, with English Notes. 3s. 6d.4. ELEMENTARY GREEK READER,
from HOMER. With English Notes and Glossary. 3s.In 12mo, price 6s. 6d., the Second Edition of
HANDBOOK of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY
and HISTORY. With Questions. Translated from the
German of PUTZ, by the Rev. R. B. PAUL, M.A., and edited by the
late Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

Also, by the same Editors,

1. HANDBOOK of MEDIEVAL HISTORY
and GEOGRAPHY. 4s. 6d.2. HANDBOOK of MODERN HISTORY
and GEOGRAPHY. 3s. 6d.

"The great characteristic of these Handbooks is their exceeding simplicity, the excellent order with which they are arranged, the completeness of their details, and the remarkable clearness and elaborate erudition which they exhibit in every page. They have this further advantage, which it is impossible to over-estimate—that they bring down their respective subjects to the very latest period, and present us with the results of the most recent investigations of the critics and antiquaries by whom they have been discussed."—DULIN REVIEW.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL EDITION of VILGIL'S AENEID.

In 12mo, price 6s.

VIRGILII AENEIS. With English Notes.
From the German of Dr. DUBNER. Edited by the Rev.
T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Editor,

VIRGILII AENEIDOS, Lib. I.—VI.
Addita est Interpretatio ex Adnotationibus Heyni, Wunderlichii,
Wagneri, Forbigeri, allorum excerpta. In 8vo, 12s.ARNOLD'S DEMOSTHENES AND AESCHINES.
DEMOSTHENES, with English Notes, from
the best and most recent sources. SAUPPE, DOBERENZ,
JACOBS, DISSEN, WESTERMANN, and others, VIZ.:

1. THE OLYMPIAC ORATIONS. 3s.

2. THE ORATION ON THE CROWN. 4s. 6d.

3. THE PHILIPPIAC ORATIONS. 4s.

AESCHINES.—Speech against Ctesiphon. 4s.
Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

LATIN SYNONYMES.

In 12mo, price 4s., the Second Edition, Revised, of
DODERLEIN'S HANDBOOK of LATIN
SYNONYMES. Translated from the German. By the
Rev. H. H. ARNOLD, B.A.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

THIRD EDITION of GROTEFEND'S MATERIALS.

In 8vo, price 7s. 6d., the Third Edition of

MATERIALS FOR TRANSLATION INTO
LATIN. Selected and arranged by AUGUSTUS GROTE-
FEND. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. ARNOLD,
B.A., and Edited (with Notes and Excursuses from Grotendieck) by
the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

•• A KEY to this Work (supplied only to Tutors) is just
published.

ARNOLD'S LONGER EXERCISES.

In 8vo, price 4s.

LONGER LATIN EXERCISES, Part II;
containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in
genuine idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin. By the
Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of
Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, the FIRST PART, Second Edition, price 4s.

ARNOLD'S ENGLISH GRAMMARS.

In 12mo, price 4s. 6d., the Fifth Edition of

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL
SCHOOLS, being a Practical Introduction to English
Composition, with Syntax and Exercises. By THOMAS KER-
CHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
HENRY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for
BEGINNERS. 3s. 6d.Just published, price 3s., the Second Edition of the
AUTOBIOGRAPHY of A BEGGAR BOY.

In this little volume there is much that is really new to the general reader, and a great deal that is instructive and entertaining. "It is the story of what they call a 'chequered life,' told in a simple but almost graphic style, which traces indeed of the peculiar education of the boy, but not less honourable to the laudable, though often misguided, ambition of the man." "Glimpses of real feeling and earnest thought are to be found in this singular story." "It is written in a series of letters, and this gives a freedom to the style which the writer evidently knew how to appreciate."

London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

MR. ARNOLD'S ELEMENTARY LATIN BOOKS.

In 12mo, price 3s., a New Edition of

HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK

"The object of this Work (which is founded on the principle of imitation and frequent repetition) is to enable the pupil to extract from the first day of his beginning his Accidence. It is recommended by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education as a useful Work for Middle or Commercial Schools; and adopted as the National Society's Training College at Chelsea. By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Also, by the same Author,

1. A SECOND LATIN BOOK and PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. Intended as a Sequel to "Henry's First Latin Book." In 12mo. Sixth Edition. 4s.

2. A FIRST VERSE BOOK; being an Easy
Introduction to the Mechanism of the Latin Hexameter and
Pentameter. In 12mo. Fifth Edition. 2s.3. COMPANION to the FIRST VERSE
BOOK, containing Additional Exercises. 1s.

4. ECLOGÆ OVIDIANÆ; with English
Notes, &c. Eighth Edition. 2s. 6d. This Work is from the Fifth
Part of the "Latinebras Elementaribus" of Professors JACOBS
and DODERLEIN, and has an immense circulation on the Continent and in America.

5. HISTORIE ANTIQUEÆ EPITOME,
from "Cornelius Nepos," "Justin," &c. With English Notes,
Rules for Construing, Questions, Geographical Lists, &c. Sixth
Edition. 4s.6. CORNELIUS NEPOS, Part I. With
Critical Questions and Answers, and an Imitative Exercise on
each Chapter. Third Edition. In 12mo. 4s.

THOM'S IRISH ALMANACK and OFFICIAL DIRECTORY of the UNITED KINGDOM, for 1856 is now published, price 7s. 6d., or bound with the Dublin Post-Office Directory, 12s. 6d.

All the materials of which this publication is composed are collected from the most direct and authentic sources; especially for this work, which contains, together with other information, a State and Civil Service Directory for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, with Indexes; Complete Navy, Army, and Militia Lists; Peacock, Baronetage, and Knightage of the United Kingdom.—The Statistics of Ireland: Population, Revenue, Expenditure, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries, Education, Crime, Valuation of Property, Banks, Poor Law Unions, Education, &c. &c.—The Ecclesiastical Directory, for the Clergy of the Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, &c. &c.—The County and Borough Directory: Lists of Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates, and Official Authorities, and a General Index to the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of Ireland, Postal and Banking Directories, &c. &c.

London: Longman and Co. Paternoster Row; A. and C. Black, Edinburgh; Alex. Thom and Sons, 87, Abbey Street, Dublin.

London: Printed for Lovell Reeve, of West Hill, Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey (at the Office of Messrs. Sutcliffe and Edwards No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden), and published by him at his Office, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, January 26, 1856.